THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 265 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,600,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtan
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. " 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives nsured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36 00 000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI,

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

by a qualified Lady.

Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of PAPER about 600 reams according to specification, which can be had from the storekeeper. Sealed tenders should be sent to the undersigned so as to reach on or before 20th November, 1917, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) A. MASTER,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Ahmedabad.

Municipal Office,
Stores Department,
Ahmedabad, 1st November, 1917.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on the 3rd December, 1917, by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works, for the supply of Cement, Stock, Tools and Plant, Explosives Articles required for manufacturing gun powder, Kerosine oil and Petrol, as per details on pages 799 and 802 of the "Mysore Gazette." 577

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NUSSERWANJI HORMUSJI KARANJIA and MANECKJI DORABJI DARUVALA and Bai RUTTONBAI BYRAMJEE LIMJI, of Bombay, Parsis, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure (but since redeemed) together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kolbhat Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402.3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No [illegible] New No. 2920, Old Survey No. 18 and New Survey No. 117 and bounded on the East by the house of Raghunath Balaji, on the West by a sweeper's passage and the house of Jewha Somjee, on the North by Colbhatwaddy Lane and on the South by the house of Anandrao Raghunathji, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3126, 3127 and 3128 and Street No. 36-1-38 and were and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

588

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs RUSTOMJI P. BHARUCHA and MANECKJI R. BILIMORIA, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the Special Commissioners, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 1090 of 1915 (MARIAMBAI, widow and others v. BISMILLAHBI, widow and others), have in pursuance of the direction contained in the Decretal Order of Reference, dated the 4th day of September, 1916, in the above suit contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. AHMED HAJEE SIDDICK KHATRI, also of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and bounded on the East by Nagdevi Street aforesaid, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Abdullabhai Abdul Rahiman and on the South by the property of Sakihbhai Ismail, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 232 and Street Nos. 128 to 132 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Maneckbhai Bapubhai, the Receiver of the above property, appointed in the above-mentioned suit.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

520

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,

Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR - LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?

AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MARINE STREET, FORT KNOWN AS "DADOO BUILDING."

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the day and the time hereunder mentioned:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward, No. 1292, Street Nos. 2, 10, 6, Bank Street and Marine Street, and under A. Ward, Ward Nos. 1289 (1 and 2), Street Nos. 2, 5, 6, Marine Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bank Street, on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Ahmed, on or towards the North partly by the property of His Highness Awad bin Omer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shumsher-ul-Mulk Bahadur and partly by the property of Tata and Co., and on or towards the South by the Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very High Class Artistic New Designed Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Full Compas Cottage Piano by Henry Ward and Co., Velephone with Selected Records, Jost Radio Fan, Sewing Machine by Froster and Rossman, Free Wheeled Double Back English Gent's Bicycle with Dunlop Tyres, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the very valuable latest designed teak and blackwood household furniture by Devji Canji and others, such as dining tables, dining chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, meat safes, rich silk tapestry lined drawing and reading room complete suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry rich artistic mirrored cabinets, rich Indian worked ornaments, Indian carved wardrobe, rich carved teapoys, jardineer stands, revolving roll top master key office table, rich silk hand embroidered folding screen, full compass cottage piano by Henry Ward and Co., rich English Velephone, rich selected records, Jost's Radio fan, English paper box cabinet with travelling writing desk, rich hand and foot sewing machine by Froster and Rossman, rich dressing chival glass by Devji Canji, rich bedroom selected double and single almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing washing tables, rich door curtains, rich table and pillow covers, rich billiard cues, rich silk race riding suits, rich engraving pictures, rich Venetian glass centre pieces, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, and Mappin and Webb, solid presentation silverware, English cut glass liquor frame, free wheeled double back English Gent's bicycle with Dunlop tyres, etc., etc., the property of W. McKenzie, Esq., including that of J. M. Coode, Esq., Director of Telegraphs, Lahore and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 450 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Haji Abdulla Haji Saib at his godown at Khand Bazaar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Haji Gani Sumar.

450 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lb, containing 24 bundles eq. 960 tablets

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 525 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Himatlal Dayabhai at Dariastan Gulley at his godown and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Marwadi Jethaj Lakhaji.

525 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, each tin of 3/4 lb. each containing 24 bundles eq. 960 tablets Vaido of Asho Sudi 15.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE MAGENTA COLOUR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., with sell by public auction by order of Sheth Himatbhai Dayabhai at his godown at Dariastan Gully and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Khatau Ladha & Co.

1 case magenta colour of Pragji Surji's Lable 100 lbs., half lb., packing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1917.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR

Katni cement. Annealed baling wire No. 16, Steel mining bars, Brasso Polish, Rickett's Crown Blue, Saponified-Cresol & Burra Dog Phenyle, Hall's Distemper and Ready-mixed Oil Paints, Bengal Coal, Coke, French Chalk Sulphuric Acid 1.840 and Mineral products, and B. O. C. Petrol.

EBRAHIM & Co.,
767 Poona.

WHEN ORDERING YOUR NEXT SUIT
GIVE US A TRIAL.
We guarantee excellence of finish, correctness of fit, and modernity of style.

A. R. DIAS & BROTHERS
(LATE OF MESSRS. LEACH AND WEBORNY)
51, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

(For Public and Legal Notices see Front page.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DENTAL NOTICE.

DO YOU SPIT BLOOD ?

IF YOU DO, PYORRHOEA IS THE CAUSE:

The symptoms of the disease in the first stages are not easily recognised by the victim: but in the secondary and subsequent stages it is easy for the sufferer to recognise the symptoms. Sure signs of the disease are inflamed gums, at times sensitive and sore, though not always so and bleeding easily when Tooth Pick or Tooth Brush is used: Puspockets form likely along the edges of the gums on the sides of the Teeth next to the Tongue: from which white or yellowish pus may be forced by pressure of the fingers against the gums.

Later the gums shrivel up and reeede from the teeth: Once the disease finds lodgment in the mouth it steadily increases and spreads from Tooth to Tooth unless stopped.

Pyorrhoea can only be successfully treated by a highly skilled Dental Surgeon who understands all its stages and who uses the latest up-to-date methods. Dr. Carr has made special study for years and his successful treatment is well known throughout India.

Fillings: Gold Crown & Bridge-work and Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth.

On Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

Absolutely Painless Extraction with this new process.

From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest pain.

No Cocaine and no afttr-effects.

Hours: 9 to 6-30.
Sunday: 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, L.D.S, D.D.S

DENTAL SURGEON.

107, Esplanade Rd., Fort, Bombay.

Oppt. Clock Tower (over French Bank.)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—B.Sc. or B.A. with Science from 1st December, 1917, as Assistant for A.-V. School. Pay Rs. 60—5/3—75. State age, experience, optionals, second language. Applications to reach the undersigned before the 15th November, 1917. CHAIRMAN, Municipal School Board, Ankleswar.
Municipal Office, 30th October, 1917. 510

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Industrial Workshops, Mysore State, Bangalore. Must have previous experience in large Manufacturing Workshops. The appointment is at present temporary and a Pay of Rs. 500 to 800 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars as to pay, nationality, qualifications, previous experience, age, etc., to:—THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE IN MYSORE, Bangalore. 432

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 100. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 586

WANTED—A MAN with a thorough knowledge of plumbing and the installation of sanitary fittings. Apply sharp to GARLICK & Co., Jacob Circle, Bombay. 592

WANTED—A MUSALMAN as TUTOR knowing English, Persian and Urdu. He must be strong in English and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50 P. M. rising to Rs. 75. Apply to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol (Kathiawar). 585

WANTED—3 DUFTRIES for Service in Mesopotamia Pay Rs. 14 plus 50 per cent. Batta per mensem. Apply to:—The ASST. DIRECTOR, Dairy Farms. Southern Circle, Poona. 584

BOMBAY MUUNICIPALITY.—WANTED passed SUB-OVERSEERS preferably first class with at least five years practical experience. Salary Rs. 45 plus 10 C. A. per month. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality, by Registered Post not later than the 30th November, 1917. 591.

SITUATION WANTED.

A thoroughly competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN WANTS SITUATION or PRIVATE WORKS. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 582

WANTED—A POST of a Travelling Agent by a well experienced business man in canvassing, out Agency business. For particulars apply Box No. 374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 589

INDIAN YOUTH, M.A., experienced in business, teaching, printing, journalism, etc., wants post in any capacity Services gratis for national work. Apply Box No. 375, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 593

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE in the principal cities of India. For term communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

APPLICATIONS are invited for three Scholarships of Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per month for one year commencing from November, 1917, for three Bania Female Students in Higher Standards in School or reading in College. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 957

FOR SALE

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—At the Government Dockyard 4-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, Yacht "GITA," sliding gunter rig; lead keel; hull and sails in good condition, Length over all 28 feet 3 inches, length of water line 23 feet. Beam 7 feet 2 inches. Draft 5 feet 10 inches. 590

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—To HINDUS ONLY—FLATS on Hughes Road, upper floors available from 1st January 1918. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 512

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

TO LET on LONG LEASE property admeasuring about 9.194 square yards of the trustees of the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Funds, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon. The provisions of the lease with Government, relating to the property can be seen at the office of the Funds, during business hours by applying to the CHAIRMAN Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PANDAY, Merwan Bagh, Colaba SEALED OFFERS are hereby WANTED for such long lease. 583

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D.

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—

Phthisis, Scrofula, Hysteria, Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague Tetanus and Typhoid Fever.

Telegraphic Address:—Dr. GANLA BOMBAY No. 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

To-night Tuesday Oct. 6th at 9-30 p. m.
Cyril Maude's great success
"GRUMPY"
COMPTON COUTTS AS "GRUMPY"

Wednesday November 7th
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"

Thursday and Friday at 9-30 p. m.
The most powerful "CROOK" play ever written
"KICK IN"

Nex Saturday the world's Record Braker
"ROMANCE"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE

Bombay's Premier Picture Theatre
TO-NIGHT
At 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.
ALL-PATHE PROGRAMME
The Beautiful French Star
MDLLE ROBINNE
MDLLE ROBINNE
MOLLE ROBINNE
IN
"JEALOUS OF TO-MORROW"
a Pathe play in 3 acts.

PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE

Reissue of Wiffles' famous 2-part comedy
"A NIGHT OUT"
"A NIGHT OUT"
"A NIGHT OUT"
OR
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
"A Night out"—the Cinema version of the popular Bandman play is undoubtedly
WIFFLES' GREATEST SUCCESS

EMPIRE
For the pick of photoplays.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TO-NIGHT
"NEW MEXICO CLIFF DWELLERS"
A Combitone Travel.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
"PATRIA"
Pathe's Serial Supreme. 9th Episode.
CATS PAW AND THE SCAPEGOAT"
10th Episode.
"WAR IN THE DOOR YARD"
Featuring
"Mrs. VERNON CASTLE"
The great society dancer.
"LUKE'S TROLLEY TROUBLE"
Comic.
TIME:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF 2
PRESENT REVUE SERIAL
PALACE
OF VARIETIES.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
GAIETY THEATRE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
PRESENTS THE
Highly Successful Revue Serial
THE BANG GIRLS
IN JAPAN
FULL OF
MIRTH MUSIC AND MERRIMENT
10 STAR ARTISTS 10
BRIGHT EFFECTS
ELABORATE STAGING
THURSDAY NEXT
The Last of the Serial and Last-Week of the Company.
THE BANG GIRLS
IN
A NIGHT IN PARIS
Season Announcement
Commencing Thursday 15th November
TOM MELBOURNE'S REVUE & COMEDY Co

WAR NEWS

IS NOT SO EAGERLY AWAITED
AS EACH SUCCEEDING INSTALMENT
OF THE
SUPER-SENSATIONAL
"SHIELDING SHADOW"
EVERY FOOT IS A THRILL AND
EVERY SCENE A THING OF WONDER.
9,000 FEET
of this vast Entertainment
AT POPULAR HALF PRICES
OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD,
(West.)

Take the Offensive Against Catarrh.

Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. To effectively cure any Catrrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs 25-8 (plus possage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

ACTINA Natural Treatment.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"

in her most adventurous escapades
1. On the brink of War.
2. The Border Wolves.
3. The Dominion of Fernandez.

"The Daughter of Demos" in her most reckless, most determined mood!

WEST END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD—opposite the Cama Baug.)
DON'T FAIL TO SEE MISS BARBARA BRENT THIS WEEK
All the 3 episodes are full of "Go."
SEE ALSO THE
GAUMONT GAZETTE
and a
SCREAMING COMIC FILM OF FATTY & BILLE RITCHI.
TIME AND HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
LAST AND FAREWELL WEEK
OF THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"THE TIGER'S CUB"
The powerful Alaskan Drama.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.
"MORALS OF MARCUS"

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
By Special Request:—
"PEG O' MY HEART"

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
A TRIPLE BILL,
The late Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece:
"WATERLOO"
The Comedy Drama from the London Coliseum:
"THE GIRL"
and
"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA"

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Matinee prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8.
Booking at ROSE & CO.
Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
SATURDAY:—till 1 p.m.

MISS DORIS PHILLIPS HAVING RECOVERED FROM HER ILLNESS, WILL APPEAR IN THE REPERTOIRE DURING THE WHOLE WEEK.

NEW PICTURE BILL
EVERY EVENING AT 6:45 ONLY.
"HABITS OF THE PEOPLE INHABITING THE CAUCASUS"
"NELLY THE LION TAMER"
"CINDERILLA"
"WEEDULDUM MARRIES AN AMERICAN"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats, Rs. 2.

CONSUMPTION
CURED IN 3 TO 6 MONTHS.

REMARKABLE CURE
OF
crowded meeting consisting of Marathi speaking Hindu backward c...
Another OFFER Nov. 1st:— ...day including representa... Kolaba and Thana
"I am convinced ...baug on Sunday saved me from breaking ... Rajuji entirely."
N. B.—He is steadily putting on weight.

HAEMOPTYSIS STOPPED.

"The blood was bright red in colour and having had severe haemoptysis only six months ago, I took the powder at 9 a.m., as ordered. . . the bleeding stopped at once strange to say and I have not had any bad symptoms since."

MY SUCCESS
even in advanced cases is so amazing that I get about.

50 FRESH PATIENTS
every month.

Bombay Doctor wishes to give my medicines to his wife.

LATEST PATIENTS
Doctor's son.
Major's wife.

Famous Sanatorium decides to try my treatment.

Write for proofs of cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.L., LL.D.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V.P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155 (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid,
Market, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Nov. 2nd

Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	88½
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	224,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	53,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	27,000
,, to Japan	11,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	921,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	788,000

New York, Nov. 3rd,

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Jan.	26.59
,, ,, Mar.	26.07
,, ,, May	25 91
Spot Cotton at New York	28.80
,, ,, at New Orleans	27.56
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	25 58
,, ,, Mar	25 39
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	88½

SHEEP SKINS.

London, Nov 2nd.

Sheep Skin Sale closed to-day very strong.	
Sheep Skins Madras Prime	par to 6d. dearer.
Sheep Skins Madras Medium	1 to 2 dearer.
Sheep Skins Madras Ordinary dry descriptions	1 to 1/6 dearer.
Sheep Skins Madras Ordinary Oily	1 dearer.
Sheep Skins Bombay Good	6d. to 9d. dearer.
Sheep Skins Bombay Ordinary	2d. to 3d. dearer.

Sheep Skins sold 600,000 Bales.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 2nd

Bar Silver Spot	45 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.34

London, Nov. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	44 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13 16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3.4
,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1 8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3 8
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1 4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. on London at Paris	27 34

WAR LOANS.

London Nov. 2nd.

3½% 1925—	£85½
4½% 1925—	£99
5% No—	£93½

London, Nov. 3rd.

	£85½
	£99
	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Nov. 2nd.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	21/6

Tone—Sugar business is at a standstill on account of Java cables having been stopped.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	2/8½

London, Nov 2nd.

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Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

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BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

This morning's quotation for Good Broach, April both on Exchange and Association terms was at 462. The advance up to yesterday (Sunday) was due to shorts covering. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 459½ for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 464 on shorts continuing to cover. Later on the rate declined to Rs. 461¼. At Colaba business was done on Association terms in Fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 440, and in Fully Good Bengal January at Rs. 351. In the bazaar Good Broach was done at Rs. 464 and the close was steady at Rs. 464. A fair business has been put through the advance in price have brought out sellers.

Ready cotton is steadier and there is a moderate enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M,

NEW CROP:

Good Broach	April		464
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January		452
,, Nagpur Kamptl	,,		447
,, Khamgaon Ako'a	,,		439
,, Khandesh	,,		470
,, Muthia	,,		422
,, Bengal	,,		386
Fully Good Bengal	,,		353

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	386	350		1-25 January.
M.G. Sind Punjab	365			,,
M.G. Wardha	456			,,
M. G, Nagpore	453			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	437			,,
M.G. Khandeish	420			,,
M.G. Broach			462	1-25 April,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 3rd November:—

Cotton	972 bales.
Wheat	26 021 cwts.
Linseed	2,575 ,,
Rape, Eal & Mustardseed, etc.	66 ,,
Ginzellyseed	395 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	555 ,,
Castorseed	6 359 ,,
Rice	11.674 ,,
Myrabolams	1,103 ,,
Cottonseed	3 739 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	5 572 ,,
Jowar	1,034 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	630 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 5th Nov., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	386	350	..	1/25th Jan. 1
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	361	328	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	420	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G.)	..	433	410	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	433	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	445	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	453	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	460	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	461	438	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	463	1/25th Apl 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	415	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18

BULLION.

The silver market is steady with limited business passing:—

Bar Gold, Rs. 26-9-6.
Sovereign, Rs. 16-10.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, Rs. 99-15.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, Rs. 99-15.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty, Rs. 100-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand draft, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France, Fr. 193.
3 Months' sight Francs, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 204.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 290.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan, Rs. 141½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per Cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant, Rs. 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces, Rs. 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces, Rs. 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' notice, Rs. 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, Rs. 78.
Muncipal Long dated, Rs. 76.
Municipal Short dated, Rs. 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years' Jan.-July, Rs. 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, Rs. 92.
Sanitary, Rs. 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened firm and a good amount of business was put through in most of the weaving mill shares and Tata Irons were also firm. At the close however, there was slight re-action due to profit-taking. The undertone of the market still continues to be good.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards Rs. 2,172-8, Fazuls Rs. 962-8, Madhavjees Rs. 2,710, Swadeshis Rs. 2,035, Swans Rs. 615, Simplexs Rs. 1,082-8, Shapurjis Rs. 165, Pearls Rs. 685, New Greats Rs. 335, Morarjees Rs. 2,800, Manockjee Petits Rs. 2,180, Luxmi Cottons Rs. 1,550, Kohinoors Rs. 1,130, Indore Malwas Rs. 457-8, Finlays Rs. 535, Davids Rs. 617-8, Currimbhoys Rs. 455, Crescents Rs. 292-8, Colabas Rs. 1,470, Nagpurs Rs. 2,845, Bradburys Rs. 650, Bombay Uniteds Rs. 582-8, Bombay Dyeings Rs. 1,140, Indian Cements Rs. 345, Katni ordy Rs. 392-8, Deferreds Rs. 1,445, Shivrajpurs Rs. 54, Tata Ordinary Rs. 288-12, Tata Deferred at Rs. 1,325, Alcock Ashdowns Rs. 1,130, Bombay Trams Rs 387-8, Bombay Stams Rs. 295, Bombay Burma Rs. 1,095 and Tata Hyro Rs. 1,217-8.

The following are the closing rates in the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards Rs. 2,185, Swans Rs. 620, Swadeshis Rs. 2,015, Simplexs Rs. 1,085, Shapurjis Rs. 168-12, Pearls Rs. 700, New Greats Rs. 327-8, Madhanjees Rs. 2,750, Kohinoors Rs. 1,150, Kasturchand Rs. 1,450, Indore Malwas Rs. 465, Indian Bleechings Rs. 280, Finlays Rs. 540, Fazuls Rs. 975, Davids Rs. 620, Currimbhoys Rs. 460, Crescents Rs. 295, Nagpurs Rs. 2,875, Bombay Uniteds Rs. 975, Katni ordy Rs. 300, Deferreds Rs. 1,410, Tata Ordy Rs. 285, Defrred Rs. 1,325.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market opened firm and transactions in almost all scripts were put through with an increase of 10 to 20 per cent in the opening than the Saturday's closing rates. A big crowd from the old Exchange was attracted for business as the work there did not commence until 2 p.m. owing to the "badla" transactions of the last settlement not being completed till then. The undertone of the market continues to be strong and just as we stated in our previous report a further rise all round was noticed. Madhawjis improved to 2800, Standards to 2170, Fazuls to 980, Simplexs to 1090, Crescents to 800, Nagpurs to 2865, Pearls to 700, Burmas to 1100, Davids to 625, Indores to 465, Tramways to 395, Shapurjis to 167½, Petits to 2050, Kohinoors to 1190, Tata ordinary old 286½ and new to 92½, Tata def. to 1320 (old) and new to 365. Katnis remained firm at 395 and 1420, the Mining shares were also in good demand. The market closed firm to a steady with more buyers than sellers.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNIMG, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The forty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at the Registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir D. J. Tata presiding.

The Directors in their report for the year ended 30th June 1917 stated:—

The total profits earned during the year are Rs 41,76,913-8-0; to which is added balance brought forward from last account Rs. 1,16,931-4-1; making a total of Rs. 42,93,844-12-1. From this sum the Directors have paid an ad-interim Dividend at Rs. 90 per whole, Rs. 45 per half ordinary, and Rs. 11-12 per preference share Rs 9,61,250; carried to Provident Fund Account Rs. 1,00,000; Depreciation and Renewal Fund Account Rs. 4,00,000; Equalization of Dividend Fund Account Rs. 4,00,000; Income and Super Tax Provision Account Rs. 3,50,000; Officers' Recreation Room Fund Account Rs. 1,500; And Employees' Welfare Fund Account Rs 1,00,000; the Directors recommend payment of a final dividend due on the 5 p.c. preference shares, for the period ended 30th June 1917, at Rs. 12-8 per share, free of Income tax Rs. 1,25,00; they further recommend that a final dividend be paid at Rs. 190 and Rs. 95 per whole and half shares respectively, free of Income Tax, absorbing Rs. 17,81,250; and carry forward to next account Rs. 71,844-12-1. Total Rs. 42,93,844-12-1.

The suit filed by a holder of Preference Shares against the Company in the High Court, claiming Income Tax deducted by us from dividends on preference shares was dismissed by the Court. Regarding this question, the Directors were aware of the dissatisfaction that prevailed among the holders of preference shares and had therefore thought it advisable to lay the question before the shareholders for their decision. Accordingly extraordinary meetings of the shareholders were held and a resolution amending Article 3 B of the Articles of Association was passed and confirmed, under which the dividends on Preference shares will henceforth be paid free of Income tax. A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been invested in the 5½ p.c. War Bonds 1920. The Mill Staff and work people also subscribed about Rs. 1,10,000 towards the War Loans of which Rs. 32,000 were advanced to them by the Company on condition of repayment within four years on easy terms. Cotton pirces ruled abnormally high during the year under report, but the demand for both yarn and cloth continued brisk at steadily advancing rates. The Dye and Bleach Works were fitted with a complete installation of Grinnell's Automatic Sprinklers during the year. An order has been placed for a complete Waste Plant, consisting of 480 spindles, 32 looms and 2 raising machines, with the necessary preparatory machinery. The whole plant including driving arrangement and building will cost about Rs. 3,00,000 The Directors have opened a Welfare Fund for operatives and have carried thereto from the year's profits a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to serve as a nucleus. This Fund will be utilised towards educational or other welfare schemes for the benefit of employees as and when circumstances permit. The Insurance Fund has been credited with Rs. 74,060-14-3, being the approximate rateable premium on all uninsured risks charged to Revenue, as usual. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,60,000 credited to the Provident Fund Account, a sum of Rs. 20,399-12-0 equal to the amount contributed by members during the last year, is to be credited in proportion to the sum subscribed by each member. Messrs. Hormasji Edulji Bamji and Hormasji Framji Commissariat, two of the present Directors, in accordance with Article 82 of your Articles of Association, retire by rotation. They are, however, eligible for re-election. The shareholders will be asked to elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report was approved and adopted, and the recommendations made therein passed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 3rd November, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		100,00,000
Reserve Fund		82,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 333,65,428	
,, Deposits at Branches	,, 99,67,325	
		433,22,753
Other Deposits		32,64,63,648
Post Bills		3,930
Sundries		27,57,646
	Rs.	39,17,37,978

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	657,42,971
Other authorised Securities	27,77,038
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	107,56,028
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	409,15,847
Bills Discounted and Purchased	118,97,409
Dead Stock	9,11,805
Stamps	6,647
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	8,65,785
Sundries	3,78,919
Cash	25,74,82,284
Rs.	39,17,37,978

NOMINATION OR JOBBERY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to crave the hospitality of your columns for a little space apropos the recent Government notification inviting applications for a post in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

I have been informed, and from reliable sources, that since before the invitation was issued, the post, if not definitely promised, has been ear-marked for a certain gentleman who has helped the recent War Loan to a certain extent, but who I find possesses very meagre University qualifications. Whether this information be true or false, the result will definitely show; but the nominations that have been made in the service in recent times surely do not predispose one to doubt its veracity, for men with pass class degrees have been as a matter of fact selected for the service in competition with men with the highest University distinctions and with the best recommendations from the educational authorities the only two criteria which I can think of to judge, in the case of nomination, of "high educational qualifications" required by the published rules for admission. With this knowledge, many deserving candidates have given up the idea of applying for the service; because if there is no chance whatsoever of an applicant's case being considered with an open mind, surely no one would think of undergoing all the trouble and worry involved in applying, for as the authorities well know it is not a matter of you put in an application and the authorities do the rest.

If what is really required for the service is "high educational qualifications" as stated on paper, I do not see why the system of a competitive examination cannot be resorted ple; for the system which is good enough to to in preference to nomination pure and simgive the Indian Civil Service its boasted efficiency is surely good enough for the Provincial Civil Service. But if this system is considered inappropriate as fraught with the danger of admitting undesirable elements into the service, surely the system of nomination for a competitive examination, such as the one prevailing for recruiting the Finance Service, (now also extended to the Customs Service), ought to prove a very efficient mode of selection provided the nomination be wide enough and not restricted to say 3 or 4 candidates for 2 posts, as often used to be the case formerly when admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service was by competitive examination.—Yours, etc.,

C. N. G.

The first South India Buddist Conference was held on Sunday, at the Moore pavilion Madras for considering the nature of the memorial they might make to Mr. Montagu in connection with the proposed reforms. Mr. P. Lakshminarasu, presided.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A E Barrow, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E E Bameley, Field Artillery.
Lieut G H Bickley, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut A V Bisseker, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut Bouskill, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A C Bratt, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J J Brooke, Suffolks.
Lieut T J Carlyle, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R R Cheshire, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut N E Fitz R. Cole, East Kents.
Lieut A H A Cooper, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R H Crane, East Yorkshires.
Capt A C Dancer, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut A M Daniell, West Kents.
Lieut-Col N R Daniel, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J S Lunn, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H W Fleming, Bedfords.
Capt J E Ford, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut J Gibson, Machinegun Corps.
Secod-Lieut H Hallam, Warwicks.
Lieut H G Holt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Holton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Hussey, Warwicks.
Lieut O St. M Jones, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E P Lewis, Flying Corps.
Capt J F McCormack, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut P MacKinnie, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut J McLellan, Highland Light Infantry
Second-Lieut P G Nash, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Poynton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E G Redding, West Kents.
Lieut R C Taylor, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C Teague, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut H Till, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C W White, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D. J. Williams, Machinegun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Captain E G Sulivan, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F P Aldrich, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W J Gayner, Somersets.
Lieut D J Honer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Pringle, Highland L. I.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Second-Lieut G H Berry, Field Artillery.
Captain J H Cardew, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G F Clarke, Cornwalls.
Captain R T Jeffares, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D A Mcleod, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A Perkins, Machine Gun Corps.
Major A W Rogerson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut C V Samuel, Warwicks
Captain G R Savage, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F E Turner, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DROWNED

Second-Lieut H G D Sayers, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain J N Baines, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut J Bainidge, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B E G Beavis, West Surreys.
Lieut L V Belcher, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut B W Belton, Machine Gun
Second-Lieut A J Best, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H. Blackburn, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut R J W Brant, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L W Bristowe, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W R Browne, Gloucesters.
Captain G P Burdett, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C H G P Burrell, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C G Carlaw, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain A R Case, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J W Cawley, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut L M Chadwick, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J Chapman, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F C M Chauney, West Kents.
Captain G J D Church, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut H W Clarke, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W B Collins, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W W Crowe, East Yorkshires.
Lieut A J C Culhane, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A Dallas, Field Artillery.
Captain H Dare, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Davenport, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J C Davie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut Q V Davies, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C Davison, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R E Denison, Garrison Artillery.
Captain N F Dixon, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W H Dixon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E S Dowdall, Londons.
Second-Lieut W T Dowell, Leicesters.
Captain A H Drake, Devons.
Second-Lieut C Duigan, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut C Etherington, Field Artillery.
Major T D Fairgrieve, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N Fawcett, Field Artillery.
Captain H L Flint, Medicals.
Captain E F T Fowler, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C A Freestone, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A B Frost, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Gauntlett, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F W Gavin, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut G P Gibson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Gilmore, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut D A Gordon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Greaves, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R E Gundry, Middlesex.
Major H W Gush, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E H Haddock, Field Artillery.
Major R H Hammett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Hard, Warwicks.
Lieut J C B Harris, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S J Harris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G W Hayward, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut O A Hempson, Field Artillery.
Captain P M Hepworth, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Jarvis, East Yorkshires.
Lieut G J Joel, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A R Jones, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H Jones, York and Lancasters.
Lieut K Jones, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut P F Jones, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Kay, Manchesters.
Lieut M C Kay, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J Kersley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A Lee, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut D F Lepraik, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T Lewis, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt A S Lidiard, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut D D Low, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut G Lucas, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R McDonald, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut G N McKeever, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W P F McLaren, Engineers.
Capt A W McIntyre, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W T Manning, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt E Marsh, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C W O Mayne, Field Artillery.
Lieut C F Melling, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major G E Mengens, Manchesters.
Rev R H Moberly, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G R Moffatt, Field Artillery.
Lieut A C B Molony, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt J H Morris-Jones, Medicals.
Capt E MacG Morphy, Garrison Artillery.
Capt C G Moss, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R H de E Nevill, Field Artillery.
Lieut S Orchard, Field Artillery.
Lieut L J Ormond, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel K A Oswald, West Surreys.
Rev O B Parsons, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut E Pigg, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R W Pinchback, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A C Pointon, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E R W Raine, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C C Rice, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut K A Robertson, Gloucesters.
Capt C E Scott, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Colonel H M Stephenson, Manchesters.
Capt R M Stevens, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W C Stevens, Worcesters.
Capt F W Temple, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Thurman, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D H Towers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J C Tregea, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A L Trickott, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C E Vernall, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H Wallis, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J E Warner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C S Waugh, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A Wetherall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut J T Wilkie, Scottish Borderers.
Capt W T Williams-Green, Manchesters.
Lieut V H Willoughby, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G A Wilson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P E E Wilson, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J E Wolstencroft, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C M Wright, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Wright, Garrison Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut A J McCann, Dublins.
Second-Lieut G H Shepherdson, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E C Bastin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C E Carroll, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E E Dennis, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W H A Fisher, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A B Heywood, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W W O'Dell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R H Richardson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F L Rose, Lincolns.
Capt A G Thomson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C B M Watson, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut H S Holden, North Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Capt C G Guy, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel G S Williamson, Medicals.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C A Brown, Sherwoods, should read Lieut.

DELETE WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R W P Mitchell, Middlesex.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

KILLED.

Capt R S Adams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H F Baselow, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P F Beaumont, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt A B Brooks, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W Brown, Black Watch.
Lieut C J Chamberlain, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G G Dickinson, Feld Artillery.
Lieut Y Herbetr, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H W Hines, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Ibberson, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt H C Lewis, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W K E Mansbridge, Londons.
Lieut J S Morriss, Warwicks.
Capt T D Parkes, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut A B Penlington, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M H Philips, South Staffs.
Capt R M Pinder, Wellingtons.
Capt W D Reid, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R W Fitzg Sargent, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut W E Thornhill, East Lancs.
Lieut C F A West, East Surreys.
Lieut H W Yeomans, Herefords.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G H Lofthouse, East Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt M Bowen, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut D E Bridgwood, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut H J Doyle, Manchesters.

DIED.

Capt Hon H C Vane, Field, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G Andrew-Marshall, Machine-Gun Corps
Lieut-Colonel F A W Armitage, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F W Beadle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Bowden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H K Brady, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut A Brooks, Field Artillery.
Captain F B Byrne, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J M Byrne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F Cook, Field Artillery.
Lieut O H Cooke, York Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P A Curtois, Suffolks.
Lieut W T Cuthbert, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C B C Donnelly, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E Dunnage, Engineers.
Capt H T Egerton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D M Ely, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut K S Evers, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut C Farmer, South Staffs.
Capt M G Field, Field Artillery.
Lieut W F Findlay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V J Fishley, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C S Floyd, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut E G H Formby, Worcesters.
Selond-Lieut H W D Freeman, Londons.
Second-Lieut A F Gadman, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut H W Green, Hampshires.
Capt D A R Haddon, Medicals.
Major E S Harris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S R Henson, Warwicks.
Rev A P Hill, Chaplain.
Capt J E Holme, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J Y Hughes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G F Illingworth, Field Artillery.
Capt B S Ison, Field Artillery.
Capt W J C Kenny, Field Artillery.
Lieut H C Kirsopp, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R W C Latta, Seaforths.
Capt C N Littleboy, Sherwoods.
Lieut F W Llewellyn, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut S C E Lloyd, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G M Loddington-Smith, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut L H Lycett, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut R Lyell, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut W F Macdonald, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A Mason, East Surreys.
Lieut-Colonel R J Morris, Devons.
Second-Lieut R S V Morris, Flying Corp
Second-Lieut Hon D E F O'Brien, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut J K Olney, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C S Richards, Engineers.
Lieut G G Roberts, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G C Rowe, Engineers.
Rev E J Sandford, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut R H N Saunders, East Surreys.
Capt N G Smith, Sherwoods.
Major H Somerville-Smith, Field Artillery
Major E F Spencer, Field Artillery.
Capt J C G Spooner, Field Artillery.
Lieut H O Squire, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut S Sumner, Liverpools.
Lieut C C Sutton, Field Artillery.
Lieut F W Sykes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Twigg, Manchesters.
Lieut L J C Vidler, West Surreys.
Major H W Walker, Manchesters.
Capt J L Watson, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut R W Wells, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F S Williams, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D C Wilson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut L F Winter, Field Artillery.
Lieut L Wolverson, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut J M D Wood, Field Artillery.
Lieut F C Woodward, Field Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Burdett, East Surreys.
Capt L Jones, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A D W Lowe, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E T Lyons, East Lancs.

MISSING.

Capt L A Ball, Middlesex.
Lieut E G Bayne, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F H Berry, Royal Scots.
Lieut J C Bush, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut E N Chadwick, Seaforths.
Lieut W W Chapman, East Kents.
Capt L Gjers, Seaforths.
Lieut S J Hannaford, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut D MacK Macrae, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J Rae, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut D McN F Tarratt, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut K L James, East Kents.
Capt S F H Mackay, East Lancs.
Capt A T Scrivener, North Staffs.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW WOUNDED PR

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th Vadh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 19th of Moharrum, 1336.
Parsi: 27th of Ardibehest, 1287.
Jewish: 21st of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public lecture by Babu Khusheey Ram of Patiala in English on "Esoteric value of Theosophy"—Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Mails for East African Expeditionary Force, Lamu, Mombasa, and Zanzibar will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 7.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co., at 9-30 "Grumpy" and Iron Claw, at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Tiger's Cub."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	18 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	0 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 21

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Nov. 3.
Monday 5th—7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "B" Troop.
Tuesday 6th—7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "A" Troop.
Wednesday 7th—6-45 a.m. Troop Drill, "C" Troop, Juhu Sands.
7-15 Riding School.
Thursday 8th—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade, Churchgate.
Friday 9th—7-15 a.m. Riding School for Members of "D" Troop.
Saturday 10th—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lt. & Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand to-morrow between 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The report for the quarter ending October shows that of a total number of 4,788 patients that were treated during the period 1,048 were new admissions and 108 operations were made

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Babu Khusheey Ram of Patiala, will deliver a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Esoteric value of Theosophy and How Light can be easily acquired". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Mahadu Rama, a Hindu, aged about 30 years. It appeared that the deceased was weak on his legs as a result of small-pox. He was attempting to cross the railway lines at the Alexandra Dock at 7-30 p.m., when an engine and a waggon which were being shunted came up. He was knocked down and his leg severed. He died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

988-17.—Pocha & Co. (For a pauper, Sarah Collona v. Ernest G. Collona.

SHORT CAUSE.

1098-17—Motichand and D, Jivandas Jetha Sampat v Merwanji Edulji Davar. Matu J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1223-15.—Payne and Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Serveyor & Co., Wadia G & Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.

701-17.—D J Mantri, Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi v. Shanker Ballaji Navalkar & ors, In person.

204-17.—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Laxmibai widow v. Kaua Massingji and ors, Shroff and D.

725-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla & Co.

356-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

S C Ct. 678-24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct. 679-24899 16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr.

1271-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada v. Gopinath Jivan Kiny, D J Mantri.

703-16—Payne and Co, Ratanbai v Shirinbai and ors, Mer K and Co, Sham M and H, Unwalla P and P, Mirza M and M.

110-16—Motichand and D, Laloo Nemji v Lalji Doongersey and anr, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard by M J, 12-1-17.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-16.—Sunderdas & Co., Tamubai widow v. Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji & Co., Part Heard.

14-16—Shroff D and D, Premabai v Govindji Vassar, Rustomji and G.

18-16—M B Chothia, Kamberalli Abdul Hassam Lari v Gowar Begum widow, Motichand and D.

2-17—Soonderdas and Co, Joshi Jetha Vallo and ors v Devkabai widow, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1259-15.—Payne & Co., Joomabhai Cassum & anr v. Alli Mahomed Nasar Karamsey, Madhavji K & Ch.

1318-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Messrs. Ramchander Bhaganlal a firm.

212-17.—N C Dalal Veeraji Keraji & Co. a firm v. Saraswatibai widow, Soonderdas.

251-17.—Payne & Co., Harry Clifton Soundy v. Jagganath Wasudeo Pilgamker.

385-17.—Bhai K & Gir, Vithuldas Vishnudas a firm v. Diwalibai widow & ors.

392-17.—Mulji & Tha, Esmail Allarakhia v. Kharsedbai widow.

565-17.—Dubash & Co., Gajadhar Nagermal a firm v. Thamarz Burjorji a firm.

747-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v. Mirzanaul Ramchander.

765-17.—Leo Rodrigues, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Ramrao Narayen Nakhate & ors, Chitnis M & K.

793-17.—Sabnis & Gore, Vishwanath Narayen Parulekar a firm v. Gangaram Shama Pandauf & anr.

848-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Narsinghdas Mohanlal & ors v. Ladaram Pokarram & ors.

1034-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Lalchand Narrain & Co. a firm v. Haji Mahomed Umar Haji Ahmed & anr, Pocha & Co.

1048-17.—Smetham B & Co., Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna v. Jetha Lakha a firm, Jam R & D.

1066-17.—Payne & Co., Nippon Menkwa Kabushaki Kaisha otherwise known as the Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Goverdhandas Rateram & ors.

1073-17.—Amin & Desai, Messrs. Lakhmidas Jetha a firm v. Bhamanji Cooverji, In Person.

1081-17.—Payne & Co., H J Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Motiram a firm.

1084-17.—Sham M & H. Messrs Ratanji Pestonji Umregar & Co., a firm v. Ardesir Bomanshaw Doongaji.

1096-17.—Patell & Eze, Shivram Ramnath a firm v. Jaichand Chunilal a firm, Payne & Co.

1100-17.—In Person, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Venkatesh Anfaji Balpathake & anr, Leo Rodrigues against 1st Deft. only.

1123-17.—Judah & Solomon, Hari Keshev Ekbote v. Jagannath Bhawaniram.

1133-17.—Motichand & D, Abdul Karim alias Aboo Jusub v. Messrs Jagakiskore Narrandas a firm.

1138-17.—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Sakhlal Monji a firm & ors, Purnanand & Co.

1140-17.—Payne & Co., Messrs. Allana Mulji & Co., a firm v. Yerchand Dalchharam.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON SPECIAL COMR'S REPORT.

1135-11.—Ard H D & Co., Bhana Khushal & Co. a firm v Ahmed Sulleman Dinath, Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Motichand and D, As part heard.

29-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Kusturchand Oukarji v. Zoonalal Munelal Zaveri, Payne & Co.

527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshanker Jatashanker Chandalia v. Jiwanlal Jatashanker Chandalia & ors, Pandia & Co., D J Mantri.

987-15.—Surajmal & Co., Nathmal Chunilal a firm v. Devkisson Chaturbhuj & ors, Kanga & S.

331-16—Wadia G and Co, Bai Kesserbai widow and anr v Charles John Kidd and anr, Crawford B and Co.

140-15—Unwalla P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R and Co, Surajmal and Co.

351-17—Sabnis and G, Pharshia Lores Nakhwa v Mahadeo Dharma Patel and ors, Sme B and Co.

1300-15—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Esmail Noorani and ors v Haji Adam Haji Oosman Noorani and ors, Ard H D and Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 1817.—In Person, Pandurang Ramchander Devrukkar v. Khikoo Gopinath Maradkar, Chitnis M & K.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

FIRST L. L. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION (in order of Merit).

G. R. Purohit, B. V. Bhatt, R. M. Desai, S. N. Vakil.

SECOND DIVISION.

C P Acharya; A A Adarkar; P A Akut; J M Almeida; D S Babrekar; A R Bagade; A V Baladinani; Y V Bapat; H N Basu; K S Bhagwat; L K Bhave; S T Bhave; H P Chhaya; H S Chittur; B G Desai; N H Desai; P B Desai; R M Desai; R N Desai; N C Devdhar; A V Dhareshwar; H K Doshi; M B Doshi; P K Dumasia; A H Engineer; L N Fadnis; D J Fletcher; M H Gadagkar; N V Gore; R V Gupte; B C Hansoti; N D Haridas; C D Hiralli; D K Ingreji; H C Italia; M B Jhaveri; G R Joshi; M N Joshi; N V Joshi; S L Joshi; L R Kadanur; M C Kaji; S V Karandikar; S G Karki; Y K Kelavkar; A J Khanvazir; G K Korgaokar; K G Kulkarni; P G Kulkarni; S K Kulkarni; R V Lalit; N V Majmudar; J S Mehta. H M Modi; A B Mohite; N B Motwani; U V Naik; B C Nanavati; S Nanjundaiya; K A Padmanabhayya; V P Parekh; D M Parikh; M V Patel; R U Patel; R G Patil; S R Phanse; P P Ponda; S D Ranadive; M L Raval; P T Relvani; D L Risbud; G A Sabnis; L A Salazar; C D Shah; D V Shah; T P Shah; N M Shelat; J S Subedar; R M Talati; S G Telang; R B Vaidya; P H Vakil; R J Vaswani; V N Vedak.

FINAL M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

PASSED WHOLE EXAMINATION—CLASS II

G D Apte; P J Chatpar; P M Desai; V K Dongre; G L Dudani; A D Edal-Behram; J P Frenchman; S D Karve; S H Kewalramani; G L Khirwadkar; B B Kirtane; B K Kothari; T J Lalvani; R H Lula; G B Mankad; G P Mansukhani; *G D Medhora*; T H Mehta; N H Mirchandani; M S Modi; C G Pandit; C R Pereira; H E Pithawala; S J Popat; J M Rakshit; N M Ranade; A R Rangnakar; J I Sayani; P N Shah; A D Soares; M Sukthankar; T P Vasvani; M L Brij; B R Doctor; P G Doctor; N Jagtiani; G V Sabnis; N R Bastodkar; S H Mehta; B K Vardya.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION (NOT CLASSED.)

G S Godbole; P G Gune; N P Paithankar; S G Wagle; P N Mankad; M N Agashe; S G Chavan; D H Mirchandani; M B Mandhle; E S Moses; K G Mohile.

PASSED IN ALL SUBJECTS EXCEPT ONE.

N P Agharkar; S D Anklesaria; T M Doctor; M D Engineer; S B Gogte; H G H Kassim; G S Marathe; V J Vala.

PASSED IN PART I.

N P Agharkar; M D Engineer; A Fernandes; S B Gogte; *M Rodrigues*; M D Roy; A T Shaikh; V J Vala; M K Kelavkar.

PASSED IN PART II.

S D Anklesaria; C C Divanji; T M Doctor; H G H Kassim; G S Marathe; A K Sahibzada; D F Tarapore; S S Bhagvat; C M Mehta; S L Rodrigues.

AWARDS.

A R Kangnekar wins the Charles Morehead prize.

J M Rakshit wins the Balkrishna Sudamji prize.

P M Desai wins the J C Lisboa Gold Medal.

V K Dongre wins the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal.

Malini Sukhankar wins the Queen Empress Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, the Lady Reay Silver Medal and the Bai Hirabai P H Cama Gold Medal.

E. D. SASSOON CO.'S CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GATHERING.

The Annual Gathering of E. D. Sassoon & Company's Cricket Club was held on Sunday, on the Oval. The programme commenced at 2 p.m. with a cricket match between the Office Staff and the Mills Department Staff, under the captaincy of Messrs. S. Moore and C. D. Silas respectively. The gathering was attended by many ladies and gentlemen who took keen interest in the game which was very exciting and resulted in a win for the Office Staff by 10 runs, the scores being Mills Department Staff 104, runs and Office Staff 114 runs. After the game was over a group photograph of the players and the guests was taken. In the interval the band was in attendance and refreshments were served. The party dispersed a little after 6 o'clock with three cheers to both the teams.

DRIVING ON WRONG SIDE OF ROAD.

Before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. A. D. Mody (Chairman), and Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, one Ishwar Gijin, a coachman, was charged with driving his gharry on the wrong side of the road. Mr. Shete defended the accused. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrates inspected the scene of the accident at Bhuleshwar. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 7.

MOTOR FATALITY ATBELLASIS ROAD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Lumba Dewa, a sweeper. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, and his son and daughter-in-law were walking along at the foot of the Bellasis Bridge at 6 a.m. on the 24th O tober, when they heard a motor car coming. The son and his wife stopped but the deceased continued to walk across the road, disregarding the shouts of his son, and was knocked down. The car drove away. The deceased's sight was defective and he was also deaf. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where pneumonia set in, and he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia following multiple injuries received by the deceased having been knocked down by a motor car, which was then driven away.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is a statement of the accounts of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, as at 31st October, 1917:—

Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, 31st October, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash	54,55,198	2	4
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	2,75,718	12	2
	Rs. 57,83,592	14	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.:—			
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.)	3,83,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
St. John's and British Red Cross Association	75,000	0	0
Sind Women's British Red Cross Association	2,000	0	0
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London	15,000	0	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	2,20,800	0	0
Sind Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	73,847	3	11
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division	15,000	0	
For relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia	3,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District	5,000	0	0
For relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara District	5,000	0	0
Commandant, Military Depot, Deolali	1,000	0	
East Indies Station Naval Fund	11,000	0	0
Willingdon Club for sick and wounded Soldiers in Poona	10,000	0	0
Men's Club of Amara	3,000	0	0
Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden	5,000	0	0
Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre	29,481	12	3
Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers	50,000	0	0
Payments for comforts, &c., to Troops (through Women's Branch)	4,000	0	
Allowances, &c., paid to meet appeals for assistance	44,750	12	3
	Rs. 12,17,680	15	10
St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	13,88,075	12	8
Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona	30,000	0	0
Grant for Electric Installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	10,000	0	0
Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital	1,600	0	
Purchsaes and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars	1,40,661	13	5
Sundries (stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, &c.)	18,136	1	2
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 31-10-1917, Rs. 1,53,838-3-5; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 13,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for Safe Custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15, Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for His Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund), Rs. 15,00,000	29,71,438	3	5
	Rs. 57,83,592	14	6

R. AITKEN,
Honorary Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

RECENT DONATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	53,71,052	0	3
Western India Turf Club	1,00,000	0	0
12th Instalment, Staff of G. I. P. Railway	3,000	0	0
Subscription from Belgaum Branch	2,500	0	0
Fourth Instalment, Meherban Bhalchandrao Chintaman alias Amasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad senior	1,500	0	0
H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for September	750	0	0
H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot for October	750	0	0
Officers for P. W. D. for September	720	0	0
Subscription from Dharwar District, 30th Instalment	669	9	6
Members of Bombay Gymkhana	500	0	0
Deputy Superintendent of Recruitment (cheque on Punjab National Bank drawn by T. C. Kohly, Proprietor, Frontier Trading Co.)	500	0	0
Subscription from Mamlatdar of Godhra	291	9	9
Kashiram Manaji of Messrs. Poonamchander & Co.	225	0	0
"R. G. G." for October	50	0	0
"Anonymous"	50	0	0
Jungalwalla	50	0	0
36th Monthly Donation from Government Central Press	48	11	6
Major E. C. Spilsbury	47	4	0
Subscription from Sadra Treasury	44	12	0
Capt. J. L. Eden	30	0	0
G. S. Wilson	15	0	0
Total Rs.	54,82,793	15	0

The Mahomedan Association, Midnapore, passed a resolution disapproving of the Congress-League reform scheme as detrimental to Moslem interests.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AND SUPPLY CO.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday. Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman of the board of directors, presided and in moving the adoption of the report, said:—Gentlemen,—The eighth annual report of this company is now before you as also the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1917. With your permission I would refer to a few points which may be of general interest to you. It is encouraging to look back on the last three years with regard to one or two matters. The success so far as it has been achieved in spite of numerous and unexpected difficulties should be a source of some satisfaction to us, as well as to you. I would firstly, point out that, while in July, 1915, we commenced with only seventeen consumers, these were increased to thirty-one in June, 1916, and the number of consumers taking power in June, 1917, has been further increased to thirty-eight. Not only has there been an increase in the number of our consumers, but the amount of energy supplied to many of them has steadily increased as their respective equipments approached completion and their requirements were enlarged. The present war conditions have prevented a still further extension owing to the difficulty of getting machinery from England. All the transformers required for our second installation are ready for shipment, and some of the motors ordered are partially manufactured and will be completed after the grant of the priority certificates from the Munitions Department of Great Britain. Their arrival will mean that the mills of the second installation which are now on the waiting-list will be put in commission electrically.

CONTEMPLATED DEVELOPMENTS.

Compared with the experience of electric power supplying companies in other countries, this waiting list of consumers for large amounts of energy with a well-regulated and steady load is no small advantage to us. It means that we have not to canvas for custom and the consumers do not bring difficulties of operation in their train, as would consumers with a varying load. This waiting list means further that the electric drive is being more and more appreciated for its cleanliness, easy manipulation, and above all, its steadiness which makes for higher production and finer manufacture. Most important of all we have reason to believe that we are continuing to give satisfaction to our customers. The fifth generator unit in the power house at Khopoli has been erected and has been in operation for some time, so that, as soon as war conditions allow of the equipment of the mills on the second installation, it will be possible to raise the present output of 30,000 horse-power to 40,000 horse-power at no distant date. Another point to which I would invite your attention is the fact that this year we have strengthened the whole of our transmission line with the exception of a small section, the material for which was lost at sea. You will remember that two years ago, I pointed to the extraordinary difficulties of carrying a current under a pressure of a 100,000 volts nearly double of any voltage adopted in the east along overhead transmission lines which crossed large creaks and salt pan areas. The moisture and the salt air made it unusually difficult to carry that voltage without mishaps. I am now able to tell you that, with increasing experience, our engineers have steadily overcome them and we are now having fewer and fewer stoppages in a marked degree. The indemnities shown this year in your audited accounts, I would here remark, cover stoppages from the commencement in 1915, up to the end of last year. We hope that such amount will be smaller in the coming years. Our income has been steadily increasing. The highest point reached was in May, 1917, when we earned a gross income of about Rs. 2,60,000 for that month, as against this our operation costs have remained about the same as in the preceding year. Lastly, we may congratulate ourselves on having had a very satisfactory rainfall this year, the first desideratum for works such as ours which depend on artificial storage for their supply of water.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Sassoon David, Bart., the directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1917, which has already been published was adopted; dividends on preference shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and on ordinary shares, old and new at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum were declared; the retiring directors Sir Sassoon David, Bart. and Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt., being re-elected; and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal, were re-appointed auditors.

ANDHRA VALLEY POWER CO.

The directors' report of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., for the year ended 30th June, 1917, states:—The Government has been pleased to permit payment of interest at 4 per cent. per annum out of capital during construction. The order for the generator plant, considering the present war conditions has been satisfactorily placed. The general manager reports as follows on the progress of the construction works:—A siding has been arranged at Sate, a station beyond Lonavla which has been opened for goods traffic by the G. I. P. Railway for purposes of our works. From there a road has been constructed to Tokerwadi for the Dam, a distance of about 12 miles. Another road 10 miles long branches off two miles before this road reaches Tokerwadi to Khand, the site of the tunnel works. The Dam foundations have been completed and it is satisfactory to note that the rock-bed for the foundations disclosed no faults and is very near the surface. Before the end of June, the masonry at the upstream face of the Tokerwadi Dam was put into a height of 15 feet. Much preparatory work by way of opening quarries, etc., has been done. It has been decided to carry out the construction of the Dam departmentally. Work on the tunnel which is to be a mile and a quarter long is being satisfactorily carried out. A considerable portion of the plant required for construction works has been secured from the Walwhan and Lonavla construction works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company. In both the Dam and the tunnel division, nearly all the necessary temporary quarters for staff and workmen have been erected. The pipe line has been fully surveyed and the gradients prepared for the construction thereon this season of the anchor foundations for the pipe line and also of a light railway to carry the pipes up the hill. The location of the power house has been fixed at Bhivpuri about 20 miles from Khopoli. The foundations for the staff quarters have been laid and the site of the power house has been prepared for construction work to be taken in hand on receipt of the plans of the generator and turbine plants. A railway line from the Chinchhavli Station on the G. I. P. Railway to Bhivpuri is under construction to carry the very heavy plants needed for the power house and pipe line. To ensure the utmost reliability in the supply of energy to the consumers of both the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company and this company, it has been decided to erect a tie-line for the transmission of power between the power house at Khopoli and the new power house at Bhivpuri. Pending the issue by Government of the license which has been delayed, the work this season has been carried on by private arrangement for temporary occupation made with the owners of land on which constructions has commenced. All such lands will be permanently acquired as soon as arrangements with Government are completed.

YOUR WASTE PAPER.

WHAT BECOMES OF IT?

Don't throw it away. Every scrap can be made good use of.

Hand it over to the Salvation Army to be used for Paper-making. And,—

(1) You will help to carry on the good work the Salvation Army is doing.

(2) You will help to find work for the many POOR who are dependent on us daily.

(3) You will be assisting an Indian Industry by supplying material for Paper-making.

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BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2416.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN FIRE TEMPLE.

Some of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta desired that his life-size portrait should be put up in the Hall of the Hormusji Wadia Fire Temple. The Head Priest Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotam Sanjana issued a circular and it was arranged to have a life-size portrait of the deceased. Parsi patriot painted by Mr. J. A. Lalkaka. Among the principal subscribers were Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Head Priest Dastur Darab, Sir Dorab J. Tata, Sir Shapurji Broncha, the Hon. Sir Dinshah Wacha, Mr. H. A. Wadia and others. The portrait was put up in the Hall on Sunday which according to the Parsi Calendar was the day of the 2nd anniversary of Sir Pherozeshah's death.

PUBLIC MEETING OF HINDU BACKWARD CLASSES.

A [illegible] the various Marathi communities in Bombay [illegible] tives from Ratnagiri, Districts was held at Hira[illegible] afternoon. Rao Saheb Manaji Kalewar presided and the following among other resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting resolves that the Marathi speaking Hindu backward community should receive its proper share of communal representation in the final scheme of the Post-war Reforms and that it should be adequately represented in all the councils in proportion to its population and its interests by its own electorate."

"That this meeting resolves that a deputation should wait upon the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy of India in this connection."

ABOLITION OF THE KATHIAWAR CUSTOMS LINE.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government says:—

With reference to the announcement made by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in September last, it is hereby notified that the Kathiawar Customs Line will be removed with effect from 1st January 1918, this being the earliest date which will allow sufficient time to the Native States concerned to make arrangements for the introduction at their ports of the British Customs tariff.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME ADOPTED.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

Considerable interest was evinced by the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Umar Sobani, this morning. They were met at the station by leading members of the conference and other citizens, Hindu and Mussalman. Mr. Gandhi also was present at the station.

The political conference met at 2 p.m. and before taking up the 2nd day's agenda, a song of welcome was rendered by the Hindu ladies. After the singing of the National Anthem, Mr. Janardan Sharma of Charultar Bramhacharyashram near Boriavi Station, then recited a welcome song, specially composed by him, in honor of Mr. Jinnah. The song was received with great cheering. Another song was recited in honor of Mr. Tilak, after which the regular proceedings began. The first two resolutions mourning the death of Dadabhai Naoroji and Abdul Rasul were put from the chair and carried amidst deep silence, the whole audience standing. The third resolution expressed the gratefulness of the Conference at Mr. Montagu's forthcoming visit and prayed for the granting of the Congress-Moslem League Scheme of reforms as the first instalment of the policy recently announced by the Secretary of State. Before calling upon Mr. Jinnah to move the resolution. Mr. Gandhi made a few remarks, in which he explained the reasons why he left the reading of the resolution to the mover himself and exhorted him to speak in Gujarati. Mr. Jinnah responded to the request, and thought it seemed at first not without some effort, he made a speech in Gujarati, in the course of his speech he asked the audience whether they—Hindus and Mussalmans—were united or not and whether they wanted reforms or not, to which there was an abundant response from all sides. That being so, he said, there should be no difficulties raised in their way of obtaining reforms. Mrs. Kamdar seconded the resolution moved by Mr. Jinnah. She remarked that in the struggle for Home Rule, the women of India were at one with the men. Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya supported the resolution.

PROTEST AGAINST ABRITRARY ACTION.

In the course of a lengthy speech, he made some reference to the arbitrary interference of certain local authorities in the work of the organisers of the Conference. He said how the poems to be recited during the procession of Mr. Gandhi had to be submitted to the District Magistrate and how he arbitrarily censored certain portions which had been sung at various other places without any objection. Mr. Ahmed Undani, a local Mahomedan leader of great influence further supported the resolution. He denied the truth of the contention that Hindus and Mahomedans were divided among themselves and he illustrated his statement from the audience over ten to twelve thousand strong, which was a strong admixture of the two communities freely sitting side by side He also narrated certain events throwing light on the kind of "progress" they had made during the past twenty years and concluded with an emphatic, assertion of the need for immediate Self-Government on the lines of the Congress-League Scheme. He also remarked that the details could be adjusted in complete harmony between the communities concerned when once they had get it. Mr. Gandhi then called upon Mr. Tilak to address the Conference in Marathi.

NATIONAL FEELING.

A rousing reception was accorded to the great leader, whose speech was as usual noted for its pointedness and lucidity. Mr. Tilak observed that when they had got Home Rule, there was time enough to discuss the various methods of adjustment. He asserted most emphatically that what they wanted was not that the Europeans should leave this country bag and baggage or that the Hindus and Mussalmans should be needlessly fighting over unessential details. The real posiiion was that they as a nation felt that the time had come when the real power to manage their own household should be transferred to them. The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously amidst great cheering.

The next resolution related to Mr. Montagu's tour programme and was put from the chair. The resolution urged Mr. Montagu to cancel his visit to Bombay at a time when every leader of note would be absent from the city and pray and that he might attend the Congress-Moslem League sittings at Calcutta. The next resolution urged the people of Gujarat to carry on propaganda work on the lines of the Congress-League Scheme and continue to obtain signatures to the monster petition to Mr. Montagu.

RELEASE OF THE ALI BROTHERS.

The next most important resolution was that which prayed for the release of Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Mr. Abbas Tyebji moved the resolution in an able speech and voiced the sentiments of the people in appealing for their release. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in a speech which was received with repeated cheers seconded the resolution. He said that they, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, had worked for the release of Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. Wadia and Arundale and it was their duty to work in a like manner for the release of the two great Moslem leaders. He said they were not King's enemies, but they were the greatest friends of India. If they were the King's enemies, as had been alleged, the Moslem League would not have expressed its confidence in Mohamed Ali by electing him President of the Moslem League and much less would the country have supported the demand for their release. He appealed to them to resolve to work for their release and not to rest content until they had achieved it. He pleaded for open enquiry of their case and hoped that such a course would establish their innocence. There were two or three other resolutions referring to local questions.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

A LOST SEASON TICKET.

DECREE AGAINST G. I. P. RAIWAY.

A case of considerable importance to the Railway travelling public was recently decided in the Court of the First Class Subordinate udge at Thana. Waman Balkrishna Joshi sued the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover the sum of Rs. 5 damages for wrongful detention of his season ticket issued by the defendant company on 3rd April, 1916, for three months ending 30th June, 1916.

The plaintiff alleged that he lost his ticket in June, 1916, and a third person was detected at Thana when travelling with it on 16th June, 1916.

The Railway Company opposed the claim on the ground that the plaintiff knowingly allowed the use of the ticket to others and further that the plaintiff having lost his ticket no refund was payable under the rules.

Mr. S. D. Kirtikar, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, the company being represented by Mr. Thompson, District Traffic Inspector.

Mr. Vallis, Solicitor, at the request of the Court argued the case on behalf of the defendant Company as *amicus curiae*.

WRONGFUL DETENTION.

In the course of his judgment the learned judge said that the plaintiff claimed damages for the wrongful detention of the ticket and not a refund of the price paid for it. It was urged that the detention was not wrongful as the defendants had a right to retain it under article 60 printed in the Railway Guide at pages 116-118 and also under Section 67 of the Railway Act. Article 57 (clause n), provides that when the ticket holder fails to abide by any of the rules and byelaws the ticket shall be null and void. It is not shown that the plaintiff failed to abide by any of the bye-laws and regulations. Articles 57 (clause g), provides for cases of loss. It evidently refers to cases of permanent loss. If the plaintiff lost the ticket and the defendan detected it in the possession of another passenger that provision cannot apply. None of the conditions goes the length of laying down that the ticket will be null and void as soon as another passenger uses it. The only condition on this point is clause (c) referred to above. As the ticket had not become null and void the defendant was bound to return it to the plaintiff who notified its loss on 17th June, 1916, to the defendant. The plaintiff is entitled to the compensation and to the return of the deposit of one rupee with costs of the suit.

PLAGUE AT AHMEDABAD.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir.—It has come to my notice the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad is to open on 19th Nov. Principal Robertson has circulated a notice among the members of the staff to the effect that if they desire, they will be provided with quarters near the college building. From this it is clear that he is bent upon opening the college even in such a time, when plague is raging virulently throughout the whole city and even the locality surrounding the college is infected with plague. On the 15th of Sept. the college was closed on account of plague, when the number of plague cases was 100 per week and now it has gone up to 360. From the figures of the last eight weeks it appears that its ravages will not come to a stop just yet. Is it then advisable at such a time to open the college with its obvious risks to the lives of 650 students? It is true that students will stay outside the city, but the contact with the city will not wholly be avoided as some of the city students shall have to come to Ahmedabad to join the college. I hope that the Principal will extend the period of vacation.

Yours, etc.,

"A SYMPATHISER."

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir.—It is three months since the plague made its appearance in the busy city of Ahmedabad. For the last two months it is raging with full force. The unfortunate visitation of plague this time has almost crushed the poor population. The well-to-do class has gone away and found shelter in some distant quarters but the poor population is suffering like anything. How to stop this has become now a difficult problem. It excites wonder that in spite of such wholesale ravages the thinking class of the city is dozing as it were, and no substantial step is being taken to uproot the epidemic. In my humble opinion, I should frankly say that so long as the mills of the city are not closed and the population not set free to go to some healthy stations total stoppage is quite impossible. It is not understood why the mill owners are drudging on in spite of less than half the production that they get at present. Whatever it may be it is the main duty of every well wisher of the city to evacuate the place at once and direct all the force towards the speedy cure of the city by sanitary improvement and other practical steps. The attention of the responsible authorities must be quickly drawn to the urgent need. So long as the poor mill hands (although they are mostly dying in numbers) are made to work through the fire of death the most fatal epidemic is not likely to leave the place. It is hoped therefore that the mill owners would give this question their deep consideration for humanity's sake and come to the help of the poor even at the sacrifice of any material interests in these trying times.

Yours, etc.,

N. G. THAKER.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 1.

BOMBAY TRIBUNAL.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall yesterday Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding. Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut.-Colonel Low, D.S.O., sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company applied for exemption from general service during the war on behalf of Mr. A. Muir, who had come from Calcutta in place of Mr. Sellers, who had been so exempted.

Their request was granted.

The Agents, Tata Mills, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. A. Chadwick, the Agents, Mahadarao Scindia Mills on behalf of Mr. R. W. Edge, and the Agents, Prospect Mills on behalf of Mr. J. Hacking.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Agents.

CASE OF MILL MANAGERS.

The same order was ppassed in these cases as in that of the Standard Mills, viz. exemption from general service and all local service and training except such as does not entail absence from work for more than a working day at a time and more than two working days in the month. In the case of Mr. Edge who was the manager of a new mill recently completed and not yet properly organised and where a strike was apprehended, and where he was the only European and he had to do duty all night. exemption was granted from all military work at night.

Mr. S. A. Robertson, master of a transport, applied for exemption on behalf of his Third Engineer, Mr. C. T. Twiss, who had been registered in Calcutta and had only recently joined his ship.

He was told that this tribunal had no jurisdiction and that he must apply to the Calcutta Tribunal. He was informed by Captain Sheppard that as long as the ma was employed on the ship, he was not liable to military service.

EXEMPTION FOR PRESS MANAGER.

The General Manager and Secretary, "Advocate of India," applied for extension of the exemption from active general service only already granted to Mr. R. C. A. Adams and Mr. H. E. Bates.

The exemption was extended upto 31st March, next, or until such time as Mr. Gordon returns.

The Manager, New Zealand Insurance Company, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. F. C. M St. Paul.

He was relieved from liability to general service upto 31st March.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. J. C. Walker who had been granted exemption for six months from general service, but not local. The Tribunal ordered that until Mr. Fisher's return, he was now to do only such duties as could be done outside office hours.

Messrs. Rickard, Forrester and Columbine of the Hongkonk and Shanghai Bank who were exempted from general service but not for local service outside office hours, up to 28th November, were now granted such exemption upto 31st March. General exemption was granted to Mr. Bredin who had joined in place of Mr. Benton.

Messrs. Bonsar, Lambert and Moulton of the Burma and India Dissolved Acetylene Welding and Lighting Company whose exemption expired on the 4th of November were granted further extension upto the 31st March, with the proviso that they should do military service if called upon in the case of any grave national emergency.

EXEMPTION TO FIRE BRIGADE MEN

On the application of the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Stratford and Fox, Foremen, Bombay Fire Brigade, who had been exempted from all military service for three months, were now further exempted till the 31st March next.

Mr. Dourado who had applied for total exemption on the ground that he was a Portuguese subject, was informed that on the evidence produced, the tribunal was unable to exempt him.

TRAM COLLISION.

INJURIES TO PASSENGERS.

A collision occurred about 4 p.m., yesterday between two tram cars on Hornby Road, Bombay. It appears that tram car No. 147 going along Hornby Road towards Colaba was standing at the stopping station opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's premies, when tram car No. 98 came and dashed into the rear portion of the car in front. Both cars were badly damaged and some of the passengers received injuries.

ANTI-VENEREAL DISEASES LEAGUE.

The Committee of the Anti-Venereal Diseases League which was recently founded in Bombay under the Presidentship of Lord Willingdon have appointed Dr. Socrates Noronha L.M. & S., B. Hy., etc., to conduct the institution as the Medical Officer of the League. Dr. Noronha has been for a long time Tutor in Bacteriology at the Grant Medical College, Superintendent of Medical Students and Director of Powell's Bacteric-Pathological Laboratory.

LARKANA MUNICIPALITY.

Among the resolutions passed by the Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Larkana assembled in a public meeting held on the 26th ultimo under th chairmanship of Diwan Molaram, pleader, were the following:—"This meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Larkana town expresses its emphatic protest against the nomination of five new Councillors who are all outsiders and strangers and have no interest in the town proper.

This meeting openly declares that the people of Larkana have no confidence at all in the present Municipal Board which almost wholly consists of strangers who have no sympathy with the town as is evident from the treatment accorded to the people in the town."

MUSSALMANS AND HOME RULE.

NEED FOR MAXIMUM HELP AND SUPPORT URGED.

A large and enthusiastic gathering, principally of the Mahomedans of Bombay, numbering nearly two thousand, assembled on Sunday night at Muzaffarabad Hall, when Hakim S. M. Abu Yusuf Isfahani delivered a lecture in Urdu, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, on the above subject. The chair was taken by Mr. Syud Hossain. The Hakim dealt exhaustively with the subject pointing out both the facts that the two sister communities of Inda, as represented by the National Congress and the Moslem League, had come into line in common service of the Motherland, and the necessity of their further extending and deepening Hindu-Moslem unity as the basis of Indian nationhood and the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire. The lecturer pointed out that a great deal of the misunderstanding that had in the past marred the relations of the two communities was directly due to ignorance and religious intolerance fanned by interested parties on both sides. With the growth of progress, however, and the diffusion of enlightenment, the mutual misgivings had been and were increasingly being removed, and it was the duty of the Mussalmans to bring their maximum help and support towards that consummation. They had nothing to fear, from the communal point of view, and everything to gain by a closer and honourable co-operation with their Hindu brothers.

The Chairman in endorsing the remarks of the lecturer remarked that the enthusiastic gathering of Mussalmans that had assembled that evening was a most gratifying and hopeful symptom of Mahomedan patriotism. He had heard it said that the Mussalmans of Bombay were exclusively engrossed in their business pursuits, and therefore lukewarm in respect of national activities. The impressive gathering before him belied that assumption. It may be that they had lacked suitable incentive and guidance in the past, but no one could doubt that, with their great traditions, they could be otherwise than patriotic and liberal-minded where the vital interests of the country and the community were concerned. The lecturer had referred to the artificial cleavage which interested parties on both sides had sought to promote between the two communities in the past. That was a true and deplorable fact. But to him (the chairman) it was little short of astounding that even at this time of day, when such striking and solid proofs were available from all parts of the country of an enduring goodwill and mutual understanding and trust between Hindus and Mussalmans, professional mischief-makers should be abroad to revise and renew the old game of fomenting discord and distrust. He felt, however, that such attempts were doomed to failure. In this matter a great responsibility rested upon the leaders of the community to do their duty by the people.

With votes of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman the proceedings terminated. A number of Mahomedans then signed the membership forms of the Home Rule League.

A CANTING CRIMINAL.

STRONG AMERICAN COMMENT ON KAISER'S PEACE PROFESSIONS.

The consensus of editorial opinion throughout the United States on the Kaiser's reply to the Pope is amply expressed by the "Tribune" as being "hypocritical sentences dripping with lofty sentiment" designed to cover up German crimes. The "Tribune" remarks:—

It is another curious German vagary that in the German Note to the Pope there is not a single word about repentance, and not a whisper about reparation. The outlaw and outcast is willing to be reinstead in the new society of nations, but only on his own terms, which include no sackcloth or ashes on his part for the infamies of the past. If there is a conversion there must be a convert's zeal to confess error. If there is repentance, the fruits of repentance must follow. What about Belgium, Poland, and Serbia? What about the Italia Irredenta and Alsace-Lorraine?

There can be no joy on earth over the hardened sinner who repents merely in the hope thereby of holding his ill gotten gains, and professions without words are vain. Until the Kaiser is ready to make reparation as well as admit remorse the world will attach just as little importance to his preachments about international solidarity and amity as he himself has attached to his past pledges to live up to such obligations and relations.

The "World" says:—

There is no new evidence in the German and Austrian Notes to the Vatican. Nothing has changed, and each day adds new proof of the confirmed criminal character of the present German Government in all its foreign relations. Friend and foe are equal victims of its organised and systematised treachery, and while that Government endures there is no foundation upon which to establish peace, and there is no foundation upon which to enter into negotiations for peace.

Lieutenant J. E. Mudge, R.A.M.S., in giving his decision on the post mortem examination on the body of Rifleman J. H. Wudus, Rifle Brigade, who was found drowned last week in one of the Cantonment Gardens, has held that the death was due to suffocation following on prolonged submersion, and that the absence of marks of external injury or disease of the vital organs along with the condition of the body, notably the lungs, suggested that the patient met his death by drowning.

HINDU-MOSLEM CONCORD.

LAHORE DEMONSTRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The last scene of Ramlila Bharat Milak was celebrated here yesterday (Sunday night).

Once more there were manifestations of Hindu-Muslim concord as was displayed during the Dusserah and Mohurrum festivals. The Mahomedans of Lahore had made elaborate arrangements to greet their Hindu brthren. The main street of the city and Anarkali bazar had been decorated with flowers and buntings. Shops were illuminated and mottos were hung appealing for unity between the two communities. It was a unique sight to see the Mahomedans garlanding their Hindu brethren and showering flowers over them as the Bharat Milak procession passed through the streets. There was no sign of disturbance anywhere and friendly and cordial relations manifested throughout. Great credit is due to Nawab Fatehalikhan Quazilbash and Sardar Mahomed Ali Khan for this new spirit of unity between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Lahore. These two leaders of the Mahomedan community and several other prominent Mahomedan gentlemen were busy throughout the procession greeting the Hindus and entertaining them in the most amicable and friendly manner.

LADIES' DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

REPRESENTATION BY PUNJAB LADIES.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, B.A., General Secretary, Bharat Shri Mahamandal, has intimated her desire to the Punjab Government to speak to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India and to his Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of a ladies' deputation from the Pharat Stri Mahamandal, Punjab Branch, on the following points:—

The special needs of the women of the Punjab.

Special concessions for the war widows of the Punjab.

In consideration of the enforced widowhood of Hindu widows many of whom are quite destitute and indigent to provide special institutions for widows endowed with scholarships for each inmate to make them self-supporting members of society and to help Government in the supply of female teachers.

To make special provision by legislation for protecting the interest of Hindu widows and daughters in matters of inheritance to the property of their husband or father.

To safeguard the interest of Indian wives by making it criminal and unlawful for an Indian married man to marry an English woman.

To allow Indian women to enter any profession they choose, including the legal.

To allow Indian women to have the right of vote in Municipal and other elections.

To associate educated Indian women in all movements for the furtherance of female education.

The control of Girls Schools be made over to visiting Committees of Indian ladies.

A strong Indian female agency for inspection be substituted for non-Indian Agency.

An Indian Ladies Advisory Council to the Director of Public Instruction be formed for matters pertaining to female education.

Status and facilities similar to those given to the members of the Legislative Council be given to the members of the above suggested Indian Ladies Advisory Committee.

MR. SASTRI ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

APPEAL FOR SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Lecturing before a large audience at Dhulia on Sunday under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, with Mr. M. K. Apte in the chair, on the subject of free and compulsory elementary education, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, advocated the Government granting two thirds and municipalities finding one-third of the increased expenditure on primary education. The lecturer concluded his address with an earnest appeal to students for obedience. The lecture was attended by Mr. Wales, the Collector, Mr. Madgamkar, the District Judge, and many other Government officials and people of the place.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

There was more activity in coal shares than jute mill shares when the market opened and the jute shares ruled quieter with a limited business passing. In the afternoon there was more doing, jute shares being inquired for more freely and prices were better. In the miscellaneous and industrial section a fairly large business was put through. Titaghur Papers were in demand again, and changed hands at Rs. 286 to 287. Bengal Aerating Gas shares were done at Rs. 176 with buyers over. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 38-4, 38-8; Burrakur 44 to 44-8; Ghusick 22-8, 22-12; Jumoni 12 to 12-8; Kalagahari 18-8; Kasta 2-2 to 2-8 p.; Northern 15-14; Parasea 6-12 to 11-2; Raneegunge 41-8, 42-12; Samla Kendra 19-8; Sendra 20-8, 20-12; Teetulmuri 21, 21-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 552, 560; Auckland (ord) 338 to 341; Clive (ord) 219, 218; Dalhousie (ord) 967 and 971; Fort Gloster (ord) 655; Howrah (ord) 952, 954; Kelvin (ord) 665 s.l.; Lawrence (ord) 443; Lansdowne (ord) 267 to 271; Northbrook (ord) 95 to 95-12; Reliance (ord) 444, 440; Standard (ord) 506, 510; Union (ord) 654 to 664.

Tea:—Central Cachar 68; Durrang 57.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Flour 184, s.l. 193, 194; Bengal Aerating Gas 176, 174; Bengal Assam Steam (ord) 360, 362; British Burma Petroleum 7-14 and 7-10 s.l.; Burn and Co. (ord) 275; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 187, 188; Great Indian Phosphate 22-8 to 27 p.; Howrah Oil 151-8 to 156; Hooghly Flour 21-12; Kumardhubi Engineering 40, 40-4, 40-9; Calyanpur Lime 12-4, 12-8 c.d.; Monarch Flour 8-8; Russa Engineering 217 to 237; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 13-9, 14; Titighat paper (ord) 285, 287; Steel Products 3 p.; Triton Insurance 81, 81-8, 82.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-2 to 69-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 6-8 to 69-12.

GWALIOR RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Nov. 5.

The fields were extremely good for the concluding day of the Gwalior Autumn Meeting. There was no diminution in public enthusiasm and business was as brisk as ever with the bookmakers in both the enclosures. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia left for Delhi last evening to attend the Chiefs' Conference and his absence was keenly felt by all present as he takes such a personal interest in the Meeting, which has been a most pleasant and successful one. It closed with a good day's racing. Capt. J. Crawford has filled the office of the judge, Mr. J. Reynolds (W. I. T. C.) has done the handicapping and Mr. J. H. F. Fownes, Secretary has borne the greater share of responsibilities of running the Meeting with great credit. At the close of the Meeting Mrs. Ainsworth, wife of Mr. Ainsworth, Chief Steward, (W. I. T. C.), assisted by a little daughter of his Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior presented the cups to their respective winners.

The following are the results of to-day's racing:—

THE GWALIOR HURDLES.—Distance two miles, over 8 flights of hurdles.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's GLENLYON 10-0 R. Crowden 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PORT OF SPAIN 11-0 Malone 2
Mr. M. L. Oake's BEZEK 11-7, Wayhoe ... 3
Also ran.—Vardan 9-0.

Betting:—Even Glenlyon, twos Vardar, threes Port of Spain, five Bezek.

Won by 1½ lengths between first and second. Time.—3 mts. 54 1/5 secs.

THE JAI BILAS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Sattar's TOKEN, 7-12, B Lynch ... 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's SEA LAD 10-2 Ruiz ... 2
Mr. S. Basheer Ali's MAUD 8-13, Pullin ... 3
Also ran.—Miller's Daughter 6-0.

Betting:—Seven to four on Maud, threes Sea Lad, fours Token, sixes Miller's Daughter.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 48 2/15 seconds.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Major Khusru Jang Bahadur's AMIR ASWAD 8-11, B. Lynch 1
Mr. Mathradass Goculdass' SOLAR STAR 9-1, W. Huxley 2
Messrs. Hamer and St. Meur's BRITISH 9-8, Ruiz 3
Also ran.—Angler 8-2, Search Light II 6-11.

Betting.—six to four Solar Star, twos British, fours each Amir Aswad and Angler, tens Search Light II.

Won by 1½ lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 mts. 28 1/5 secs.

THE PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Mathradass Goculdass' R. G. 16-0 W. Huxley 1
Mr. J. Stewart's KESTRELL II 10-10 A. T. Harrison 2
Mr. A. Hameed's HAMEEDIA, 10-6, F. Traben 3
Also ran.—Ismailia 9-8, Wee Lad 9-3, Maiden Palm 7-6 (car 7-7), Bally Apple 6-2, (car 6-11).

Betting.—Threes each R. G., Maiden Palm, and Bally Apple, fours Ismailia, fives Hameedia, sixes Kestree II, sevens Wee Lad.

Won by 1 length, three lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 mts. 46 1/12 secs.

THE YUVARAJ CUP.—Distance seven furlongs.

Mr. G. Hamer's SHORT SKIRT 7-6 A. T. Harrison 1
Capt. V. E. Holland's GLADIATOR 10-4 Ruiz 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN 9-13, Rose 3
Also ran.—Drill Mistress 9-7, L'Avenir 9-6, Andoversford 8-12, Flotille 7-10, Deane 7-9, Arras 7-7, Torsen 6-11 (car 7-1).

Betting.—Twos each Gladiator and Drill Mistress, threes each Margreen and Andoversford, sixes each L'Avenir, Arras, Short Skirt and Torsen, fifteens others.

Won by 1½ lengths, neck.

Time.—1 min. 29 2/5 secs.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

H. H. the Maharaja of Scindia's PHILANTHROPIST 9-9 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY 8-0 Collis 2
Mr. P. A. Stewart's SANTA CLAUS 6-4 (car 7-1), B. Lynch 3
Also ran.—Vide 8-12, Wavelats Dupe 8-0, Madrina 7-3 (car 7-4), Lebenon 6-10, (car 7-2).

Betting.—five to four Philanthropist, threes Vide, fours Santa Clans, sixes Dunskey, Madrina and Lebanon, tens Wartelem Dupe.

Won by two lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 mts. 10 1/5 secs.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. F. Brigstock's SUBEH PASHA 8-7, Pullin 1
Major Hitendra Nagayan's ACE OF DIAMONDS 7-1, Northmore 2
General Raja Hari Singh's PHAROAH 7-3 (car 7-4) A. C. Harrison 3
Also ran.—Bahlool 9-10 (ran out), Crusador 8-6, (car 8-7), Natal 8-4, Mubrook 7-10.

Betting.—Twes Subeh Pasha, Crusader, Ace of Diamonds, threes Pharoah, sixes Natal, eights Mubrook, tens Bahlool.

Won by Short head, ½ length between second and third.

RACING AT HOME.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The following are the probably starters for the Cambridgeshire to be run on the 7th:

Probable starters:—Phalaris, Ferox, Baydor, Bramble Twig, Bosket, Foxten, Grandfleet, Sunjane, Aynes, Leyvizier, Brown Prince, Planet, Hampshire Lily.

Betting:—7 to 2 Phalaris, 6 to 1 Batdor, 8 to 1 Bosket, tens Bramble Twig, Foxten, Grand Fleet and Brown Prince, 100 to 8 Haki, 100 to 7 Planet.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	3,247-4
Total up to date	23,56,007-4

News has reached Serampore of the death of Mr. A. S. Todd, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer at Darjeeling. Mr. Todd went to Hill for Pujahs on account of ill health and was there attached by enteric fever. His condition became worse last week and he died on Friday night. He was aged only 32 years.

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NOTICE TO READERS.

The Editor can only receive callers between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. and on no account outside those hours.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, November 6, 1917.

GERMANY AND NATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

The Kaiser and the German Government have played many roles in this war, but the world has measured the true value of their actions. Of all these roles the one in which they have appeared the most incongruous is that of sympathisers with the aspirations of nationalities for a greater measure of autonomy. The basis of German Government is autocracy, and in the whole history of the Prussian Government there is scarcely a single incident to be found which suggests that the hopes and aspirations of subject nations, or even the hopes of their own people, have been looked upon with any degree of approval. Promises have been given by the Prussian Kings in the past under stress of difficult political and military situations, but they have invariably been broken. In their attitude to other national movements they have always set their faces like flint, and by means of innumerable underhand diplomatic tricks have succeeded only too often in thwarting beneficent schemes for the amelioration of the lot of oppressed peoples. Reference need only be made to Germany's record in connection with the serious attempts made by the European Powers to introduce measures of reform in the Balkans. No advanced nation had such a record before the outbreak of the war, and no one can seriously study Prussian history without coming to the conclusion that the role now being taken by the Kaiser is one which is belied by his whole history and that of his House. The object of this article is to draw attention to some of the intrigues which have been carried on during the past two or three years with the idea of hoodwinking the leaders of the great nationalist movements which are such a feature of the present time.

We are now beginning to see, for instance, the real significance of certain movements in Russia, movements which have nearly succeeded in neutralising the splendid work of the Revolution. The power of the Maximalists has been one of the great factors in the present chaos in Russia, and their action in opposing every attempt to form a strong Coalition Government is responsible for the present inability of the Russian people to deal with the internal as well as the external situation. That there are many loyal and earnest men among these, there is no reason to doubt, and they are acting in this manner because they believe that their way is the surest way of preserving the Revolution. The prime mover is Lenin, and one of the doctrines he is strongly insisting on is the necessity for the establishment of friendly relations with the Germans, who are said to be deeply sympathetic with the new regime, which even the Kaiser has blessed and wishes well to. In order to create this impression the Kaiser tries to pose as the friend of New Russia in the hope that his propaganda will succeed in further widening the breach between the Government and the people. To carry out this object he has not hesitated to take the most underhand steps. It is now conclusively proved that Lenin is one of his chief agents and that during the past year he has been receiving large sums of money from people in Stockholm who were in touch with Germany. A Russian who was also sent from Germany to carry on this propaganda has confessed to his treachery, and has made the following statement, "Lenin was instructed to agitate for peace and to try by every method to undermine the confidence of the nation in the Provisional Government and to remove, by every means in his power, the Minister of War and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who were an obstacle to German aims for the conclusion of peace. He was also to secure the removal of any of their successors who might follow the same policy." So much for the professions of the Kaiser that he wished to see the Russians established as a free people.

Much has been heard of the movement for the autonomy of the Ukraine, and without doubt, the Provisional Government, while anxious to deal sympathetically with the rights of all sections of the nation, have been seriously handicapped by the way in which the movement has been carried on. Here, too, we have a strong national feeling, and the Germans, taking advantage of it, have set themselves deliberately to exploit it for their own purely selfish ends. The Russian War Office has recently thrown very useful light on the intrigues which have been carried on in connection with this movement, inspired by the German and Austrian Governments. The agents of Germany have sought to promote the idea of complete Ukrainian independence, knowing full well that such a scheme would meet with strong opposition from any responsible Government. They know that for vital geographical and economic reasons such a scheme is not feasible, and that its assertion would therefore render grave internecine troubles, if not civil war, inevitable. The current issue of "New Europe" contains an account of the activities of the Union for the liberation of the Ukraine, an organization which has been under the influence of the German Government for a considerable time. "The idea was conceived of separating the Russian Ukrainian prisoners of war from the rest of the prisoners and placing them in separate camps for the purpose of spreading ideas favoured by the Austrian Governments. . . The Germans tried to get as many Ukrainians as possible to join the Union and for this purpose they spent large sums of money, which were supplied by the German Government." The Union was controlled by the German General Staff, and they selected from amongst the Ukrainian prisoners people suitable for sending to Russia with the object of doing propaganda in the Russian Ukraine in favour of complete separation from Russia and immediate peace. The President of the Union has been in receipt of large sums of money from the German Government for the purposes of the propaganda. Fortunately, these intrigues have been discovered, and the new Government will be able to take steps to prevent the activities of the Union proving a menace to the country.

Poland presents another interesting field for the pretences of the Prussian Government. No wonder the Poles despaired of any serious attempt being made by the old Russian Government to grant them autonomy, and there could be no surprise that the intrigues of the Germans were at first successful. Surely, never were more hypocritical manifestoes issued than those that went forth from Potsdam to Poland! Here was a strong national sentiment to be used for her own ends, and soon Germany was proclaiming herself the friend of Poland. And yet her record in connection with Poland's history is the most discreditable of all the countries that have dismembered her. Her real object was evident, the raising of a Polish army to strengthen her already steadily dwindling forces. What State could be successful with such a record? Though Germany exploited to the utmost of her ability this national spirit she has now received her final answer, and even those who first heralded her as a saviour have finally broken away.

Germany's policy in Flanders is steadily becoming more clear and before long we shall doubtless hear more of her intrigues there. In the unofficial statements we find that they are prepared to consider the question of Belgium retaining a form of independence, but on no consideration would they dream of allowing the Flemish population to be brought under the rule of the old Government. Here again we have a national spirit which Germany is determined to exploit, and when all the facts are known we shall find that a long and carefully organised campaign has been carried on with the object of undermining the loyalty of the Flemish people. Turn to Ireland. Surely one of the incidents which most clearly shows the stupidity of German diplomats is the advice Bernstoff besought the German Foreign Minister to give to the United States, *i.e.*, a statement of their policy regarding Ireland. Here also we find a movement for Home Rule, a movement altogether opposed to the spirit of Prussianism, and the Kaiser professes to be its greatest sympathiser. We need scarcely refer to the work of a similar nature of German intriguers in connection with India in the early days of the war. No movement could be more foreign to the spirit of the Kaiser than that of Indian Home Rule, yet he has been posing as the friend of this country, and his agents have endeavoured to instigate some to actions which all sane Home Rulers would completely repudiate. Every national movement has been exploited by him for his selfish ends, but the right measure of his action has been taken, and these movements which might have been destroyed by his intrigues will be successful without causing those divisions the Germans are so anxious to create.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EXCHANGE.

The Indian Chamber has done good service to itself and to the commercial and financial public by having elicited from the Finance Minister a distinct and categorical pronouncement on some recent controversial events touching trade and exchange. The service the Chamber has rendered to itself consists in the excellent lesson it has been able to learn from Sir William Meyer, namely, that in matters affecting public interests which need to be represented to the State, the one thing pre-eminently essential is a close and accurate study of theories and facts. Neglect of or indifference to these has the tendency to bring its own nemesis. In controversial matters involving both theories and facts, popular representatives should be fully prepared to suffer the recoil of their own criticism. To us it is a matter of deep regret that the Chamber, which, on all hands, is recognised as a most useful institution to represent Indian commercial and financial interests, and commands the respect and attention of the State, should on this occasion have displayed less than its usual sagacity and sound instinct. This, we are afraid, arose from a deficient comprehension of the policy and measures of the Government in reference to exchange, a policy and measures of an exceptional character demanded by the exceptional circumstances and strain to which the finance of the State has been subjected since the war began, especially since their cumulative effects began to have a disturbing effect. At the same time we have to confess, the Chamber has rendered a distinct service to the world of Indian finance by dragging the lion of State finance from his lair and rousing him to the needed activity. But for the Chamber's representation Sir William Meyer might have still held silence. In England, a Chancellor of the Exchequer contrives, when Parliament is not in session and when the public criticise his action, sometimes in unblamable ignorance of the true facts, to make the needed explanation at some important gathering or function. The critical atmosphere is immediately cleared. Here, no such opportunity is offered, or is offered on very rare occasions, unless the policy criticised is indirectly explained by an inspired contribution in some official or semi-official organ. Press communiques, however, are now much more in vogue. The explanation offered may be satisfactory or unsatisfactory. All the same the public accept it as emanating from the Government. Nothing need have prevented the Finance Minister from publishing such a communique as he has done more than once in reference to gold and silver embargo, war loans, and other financial measures. Such a communique at the psychological moment not only would have proved most welcome but would have prevented much misapprehension and irrelevant controversy in the organs of public opinion.

Speaking on the exchange question, Sir William Meyer observed that he was "glad to have the opportunity" of expressing his views and "correcting certain misapprehensions which seem to have arisen in various quarters as a result of recent developments in connection with exchange." We wish he had not waited for the opportunity, but had seized the right moment to remove the misapprehensions, especially when currency gladiators of sorts boldly entered the arena and were vigorously wrestling with each other on the ground. However, our State oracle on finance has spoken and we are glad that he has spoken boldly and frankly, and so lucidly explained the dynamics of the problem which has been vexing the soul of exporters and others hit by the increased rate of foreign exchange. For months past difficulties had arisen by reason of the impossibility of obtaining specie remittances on a volume at all adequate for settling India's trade balances. On the one hand the supplies of silver were inadequate, on the other hand the price of silver was steadily mounting. Council Bills for some years past have been recognised as an excellent medium of adjusting trade balances for or against. Their true object is certainly to assist trade—a fact which shortsighted traders often seem to ignore. Indeed, with this class it matters little what the world-circumstances may be so long as they are able to buy and sell bills which are a source of profit. In the present case the circumstances had so radically altered from those that prevailed in the piping times of peace and commercial activity that they found themselves greatly inconvenienced. With such, it is to be presumed, the motto is, that though the heavens may fall they must find their "stable" exchange, and, consequently their gains. It was to assist trade and to keep the exchange stable that the Secretary of State was wisely selling a large quantity of bills. The practical financier thoroughly understood the object. Not so others whose vision was perhaps naturally blurred by their own interest. Payments for such Council Bills had to be made. As a consequence currency had more than once to be expanded by legislation with the consequent backing of silver. It is superfluous to observe how, since the last budget currency has been allowed steadily to be expanded, principally for the purpose of meeting larger quantities of Council Bills in order to avoid, as far as possible, the least dislocation to trade, though on the whole, the Government had to disburse larger and larger payments here on behalf of the Home Government. On March 31st last, the paper currency stood at 86.37 crore rupees. Owing to the busiest trade season, there was at the end of April a diminution of nearly 4 crores. It stood on April 30th at 82.72. But from May to date it has gone on steadily expanding, so much so that on October 22nd last it was recorded at fully 113.57 crores, which is quite unprecedented in the annals of Indian finance. At the same time silver in the Treasury was being steadily depleted. So much so that between April 1st and May 7th it diminished from 17.11 to 13.28 crores which created at the time no little alarm. But thanks to the skilful policy of the Finance Minister, the process of repletion was taken in hand till on October 22nd last the amount recorded was 28.56 crores. How the mechanism of currency in relation to Council Bills and other heavy disbursements, on account of the State, has smoothly worked is thus plain.

We do not hesitate to assert that in less skilful hands, in the extraordinary circumstances under which the Government had to work from week to week, there might have been no little monetary embarrassment leading to a great crisis. How silver has, since the opening of the current year, gone higher and higher, is a fact so well known that we need not dilate on it. It was by this steady rise in the price of silver, owing to the narrowing supplies from the sources of production on the one hand and on the other the constantly increasing demands not only by the belligerents but by neutral nations all over the world, that eventually prices reached a point where the Government foresaw that there was no reason left, save, the dubious and dangerous one pointed out by the Indian Chamber and others, to fix a rate of exchange somewhat higher. As Sir William Meyer has pointed out, the net rise is only three farthings. Those who criticised forgot the significant fact of the saving to the financiers which was made India would have had to pay many more rupees for her obligations. But that was averted without loss, or very slight loss to a fraction of the trading public. If Council Bills are now sold by the Secretary of State at a higher price than 16 pence, we venture to say, he is justified. There is the natural rise in the prices of silver which, as the Finance Minister has pointed out, is in its turn a product of the special circumstances of this world-wide war. But if exceptional circumstances, never thought or dreamt of by the Chamberlain Commission, have brought exceptional difficulties by way of exchange all the world over, difficulties of a less prejudicial character than those that have prevailed on the Continent and the United States, and if India has to submit to the effects wrought by those circumstances, it may be fairly asked, how can exchange, and by that we mean external or foreign exchange only, be still maintained at the rate which was simply provided by the normal circumstances prevalent when the Chamberlain Commission made its report. "Practically," observed Sir William Meyer, "every country in the world has experienced difficulties in connection with its foreign exchanges among the vicissitudes to which the war has given rise, and, in view of the difficulties in defraying the balance of international obligations by specie remittances, the exchange must ordinarily tend to rise materially in favour of countries like India which export more than they import." The rupee would have undoubtedly risen higher in comparison with the sovereign than it has done but for the stability the Secretary of State has given by the sale of Council Bills at fixed rates. It is satisfactory that stability, in face of the unparalleled circumstances, has been maintained. India, in reality, has escaped many grave financial evils from which other countries have grievously suffered.

Notes of the Day.

Viramgam Customs Line.

At last the long-expected announcement of the exact date from which the obnoxious customs line at Viramgam is to be abolished, has been made. As the press note published elsewhere states, this customs line will be removed with effect from January 1st, next, this being the earliest date which, it is stated, will allow of sufficient time to the Native States concerned to make arrangements for the introduction at their ports of the British Customs tariff. It may be noted therefore to their credit that at least in this matter it is not the British officials' love of red-tape, that is responsible for the continuance of an unmitigated nuisance for another quarter. We trust, however, that the British Customs authorities will see to it that while the system lasts it will be worked with the minimum of harm and annoyance to passengers.

India's Educational Future.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher speaking for Mr. Montagu stated that the Indian Government regretted the delay in the progress of education, especially primary education, owing to the restrictions on expenditure in consequence of the war. It is ironical, in a way, not unusual with the affairs of this country, that the first British Minister of Education who has warned the British people that he is determined to be a financial liability to the country even during the war, should be compelled by the expediency of his position as the spokesman of the India Office to apologise thus for the false economic notions of the Government of India. Mr. Fisher, however, added that the extension of primary education was closely connected with political and administrative questions which would be studied this winter by Mr. Montagu and the Government of India. Let us hope that with the satisfactory settlement of the latter will also be ushered in such an era of vigorous educational activity in this country as Mr. Fisher himself has been instrumental in securing for his own country. We may only note that so far as India is concerned, restrictions on educational expenditure do not date from August, 1914, as is implied. They have co-existed with the institution of bureaucratic administration in the country.

An Enterprising Khan Bahadur.

The Associated Press telegraphed on Saturday the account of a meeting of Mahomedans in Madras presided over by Khan Bahadur Mirza Abdul Hussein Saheb, Persian Consul. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that "the present condition of India is not favourable to the immediate granting of Home Rule." Apart from the merits of this resolution, the president of the meeting in his opening speech took upon himself to say that Mahomedans were against Home Rule. We do not know what authority or fitness the Khan Bahadur had to voice the views of the community, as he egregiously claimed. Moreover, it would be instructive to learn what steps the Government of Madras have taken to mark their disapproval of the extraordinary spectacle of the official representative of a foreign country, residing within their jurisdiction, meddling with the domestic politics of India. The gross impropriety of the proceeding requires no emphasis. We trust the authorities will call upon this enterprising Khan Bahadur to moderate his gratuitous exuberance.

Germany's Conditions.

The correspondent of the "Economist" writing on Germany and Peace problems, observes that there is a definite cleavage of opinion in Germany in the matter of Belgium, whether it should to retained or not. Of course the Jingo organs of opinion are determined on annexation. But there are others who have come to a decisive resolution on the restoration of Belgium and peace by reconciliation. There is the third group of politicians, whose chief organ is the "Frankfurter Zeitung," and the Socialists who are not only for restoration but restoration without any absurd conditions, the principal of which is supremacy in Antwerp. But that powerful organ of opinion, the "Vorwaerts," while fiercely determined on the surrender of Belgium, refuses to consider the cession of Alsace-Lorraine. But the opinions of all these various groups pale their ineffectual fires before the amazing demands of the fierce and implacable group known as Pan-Germans. The reader has only to understand their demands, as enumerated below, to realise the practical instinct of the intoxicated and inflated Hun who is burning for a *world empire*, and not only for a *place* in the Sun!

"Some" Peace Terms.

The following is a summary of the peace terms which have been embodied in a pamphlet now sown broadcast over the whole of Germany. First, there is to be demanded by the infamous world conqueror, who boasts of greater conquest than those of Napoleon, an indemnity from the Allies amounting to the bagatelle of £17,500 million. That would signify the expenses of the war paid over twice, if not thrice! Next, and that is even the more grasping part, the surrender to Germany of Belgium, the districts of Briey and Longwy in France, Calais, Bolougne, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, the Suez Canal, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese Colonies in Africa, the Central African Colonies of England and France, Madeira, Azores, Morocco, Tunis, Courland, Lithuania, Esthonia, and certain other territories! A modest demand, to be sure. It is strange India, Australia and French Cambodia have been omitted. But, it is to be presumed, the fire-eaters fancy that with Aden and Canal, it will be only child's play to overrun the Continent of Asia, including China and Japan! It may be reasonably asked why not the entire domain ruled by His Satanic Majesty!

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

ALIAN SITUATION.

ENEMY ATTEMTAT FLANKING MOVEMENT.

ON UPPER COURSE OF THE TAGLIAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 5.

It appears from an Italian communiqué that the Austrians and Germans are attempting to carry out a flanking movement on the upper course of the Tagliamento in the mountains to the north. If the river were crossed the Italians would have to retire on the Piave

The opinion is expressed that the Austrians and Germans will more probably entrench than accept a battle.

ITALIANS REPULSE STRONG ENEMY ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd 5-30 p.m. Nov. 5.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed a strong attack against advanced posts in the Daone and Giumella valleys in the Giudicarie sector.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE LEAVES FOR ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George has arrived here. Mr. Lloyd George and M. Painleve will proceed to Italy to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 5.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd George has left for Italy. General Smuts, Sir William Robertson, General Wilson and General Maurice and other officers are accompanying him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RAWLING.

KILLED IN ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 5.

Brigadier-General C. G. Rawling has been killed in action.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

DECLARES TO BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Nov 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 5.

The Government has declared that it will maintain strict neutrality.

AUSTRALIAN DERBY.

BIPLANE WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 5.

The following is the result of the Australian Derby:—

Biplane	1
Prince Viridis	2
Broken Glass	3

Won easily. Time—2mins. 35⅕secs. Betting—Two to one on Biplane.

LATEST CABLES.

INTENSE CANNONADING AT GAZA.

BRITISH CAPTURES AT BEERSHEBA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

A Turkish communiqué says there was intense cannonading at Gaza. Our batteries effectively replied to enemy cruisers bombarding the coast.

An Egypt communiqué says that fifteen guns were captured at Beersheba and 444 prisoners at Gaza including twenty-six officers.

RESULTS OF BRITISH RAID.

DUGOUTS SET ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

A British communiqué says:—Yesterday's raid resulted in the capture of fourteen prisoners, four machineguns and two trenchmortars. Nearly one hundred Germans were killed and all dugouts destroyed and set on fire. The Sherwood Foresters last night made a raid north-east of Loos capturing a few and killing a number. Our casualties were light.

Our fire dispersed reconnoitrers in the neighbourhood of Hollebeke.

PEACE MEETING SWANSEA BROKEN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

A peace meeting at Swansea was broken up by the crowd invading the platform and expelling Mr. Roden Buxton and other speakers.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

RAID BY LONDON TERRITORIALS.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN NIEUPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Nov. 5.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—London Territorials made a successful raid eastward of Cavrelle, taking prisoners and machine guns.

The enemy under cover of bombardment made a raid south-eastward of Epehy. We repulsed the raid.

Northward of Polygon Wood there was considerable mutual artillery firing. The hostile artillery was more active in the Nieuport sector.

IRISH FUSILIERS' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

TWO ENEMY STRONG POINTS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 5.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—The Irish Fusiliers made a successful raid last night south-west of Havrincourt. Two attempted raids by the enemy in the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Preux were repulsed. Small parties of our troops captured strong points. one east of Broodseinde, the other south-east of Poelcapelle.

BRITISH AERIAL SUCCESSES.

RAID ON ENGEL AERODROME,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Nov. 5.

The Admiralty says:—Our air service carried out numerous patrols to-day bringing down an enemy machine into the sea, driving down and damaging another and probably destroying a third.

We raided the Engel aerodrome and bombed hangard and sheds. Two enemy attacking machines were riven down. All of ours returned.

FIGHTING NEAR CHRMIN-DES DAMES.

ENEMY TWICE REPDLSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Nov. 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 5.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Artillery activity continues to be very marked north of Chemin-des-Dames in the region of Pinon and Vauxaillon. After a violent bombardment the Germans twice attacked north of Chaume Wood on the right of the Meuse. Our fire dispersed the assailants with heavy loss.

CHINESE OFFICERS ON WEST FRONT.

TO STUDY SITUATION AND WAR METHODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that Major-General Koan Hung Tcheng and five Chinese staff officers have visited the western front to study the situation and our war methods.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE OF INDIAN LEADERS.

STATEMENT BY MR. BONAR LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Barton suggested that a representative conference of all leaders of Indian thought should be summoned on the occasion of Mr. Montagu's visit, to consider the future government of India.

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—"Mr Montagu proposes while in India to hear, in company with the Viceroy, views of representatives of Indian opinion. I do not think it would be helpful, even if it were practicable, to proceed by means of a general conference."

CAPTURE OF BEERSHEBA.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GEN. ALLENBY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, Nov. 4.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 5.

The Sultan of Egypt and General Maude have warmly congratulated General Allenby on the brilliant capture of Beersheba. General Allenby has replied to General Maude:—I hope our efforts will assist yours and that our co-operation will shorten the road to victory.

HERTLING'S APPOINTMENT.

SEVERELY CRITICISED BY GERMAN PRESS.

BAVARIAN MONOPOLISATION OF OFFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 5.

Reactionary Prussians are bitterly disappointed, at even the small concession to Parliamentary ideas embodied in Hertling's appointment.

The Rhenisch "Westfaelische Zeitung" declares that Hertling is ignorant of foreign countries, a supporter of Bethmann's foreign policy, a jealous guardian of Bavaria's interests, that he prevented Alsace-Lorraine from becoming Prussian and will radicalise Prussia on the instructions of Scheidemann Erzberger and Von Payer. Is there no spark of the old Prussian spirit left? The paper emphasises that all important offices are now in the hands of South Germans.

M. VENEZELOS INTERVIEWED

HIS FAITH IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Nov. 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Nov. 5.

In an interview with Reuter's correspondent, M. Venezelos said he was sure the war would be long and difficult, but he was certain of the final victory of the Allies. Italy would overcome her present troubles. Even if all the other Allies gave up fighting, which was inconceivable, he was convinced that Great Britain and America would continue the struggle to victory.

The Greek situation was improving daily. The moral of the people and the spirit of the troops were admirable.

VLADIKAVKAZ RAILWAY COLLISION.

20 KILLED, 70 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 4.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 5.

Twenty persons, mostly soldiers, have been killed and seventy severely injured in a collision between an express and troop train on the Vladikavkaz railway.

TEA CONTROL COMMITTEE.

SCHEME FOR GOVERNMENT ACQUISITION OF TEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

"The Times" continues:—Evidently there will be no general and willing acceptance of any scheme which, while possibly not unacceptable to companies with high working expenses, would leave very little return if any, for shareholders of successful companies with low working costs.

EXISTING SCHEME TEMPORARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 5.

The Food Controller announces that the existing Tea Control Scheme is a temporary one until Government purchases of tea in India and Ceylon reach the United Kingdom. It is anticipated that all free tea will have gone for consumption by December 31st, after which it should be possible further to reduce the four shillings maximum price.

(Continued from Column 4.)

Hon. the Prime Minister of his Majesty, that it is entirely injudicious and highly inexpedient that any condition or restrictions should be imposed on Mr. Montagu in exercise of his judgment, or of that of the Government of India as to the best means of carrying out the objects of his visit, and of giving effect to the momentous declaration of policy made by his Majesty's Government on 20th August last, that the cabled reports of the speeches made in the House of Lords by Lord Curzon in which he is said to have declared that 'there would be neither action nor speeches on the part of Mr. Montagu who was going out on the distinct understanding that he would make no speech at all', as well as the refusals by local Governments of the invitation to Indian social gatherings or functions extended to Mr. Montagu, are calculated seriously to minimise in the eyes of the Indian public the value and importance of the great mission undertaken by him on behalf of the British democracy at the instance of his Excellency the Viceroy. That this public meeting, therefore, pray that his Majesty's Cabinet will make it clear and will see to it that no specific instructions are imposed on the freedom of action of Mr. Montagu in India in connection with any lawful and entirely constitutional powers he may exercise on behalf of his Majesty's Government while in India, as without such freedom, the great and noble work he has undertaken will be reduced to a meaningless and mechanical formality."

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon and the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan also spoke on the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

ANTI-MONTAGU CAMPAIGN.

MISREPRESENTATIONS BY REACTIONARY CLIQUE.

MADRAS CITIZENS' EMPHATIC PROTEST.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION.

PROTEST AGAINST CONTEMPLATED RESTRICTIONS ON MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 4.

A public meeting of the citizens of Madras to protest against the attempts to lower the scope and function of Mr. Montagu's mission during his forthcoming visit to India was held this evening at the Gokhale Hall, Sir S. Subramania Iyer presiding.

The chairman in his speech, referring to the Anglo-Indian protest, pointed to the "Times of India's" attitude, and its article entitled "Thoughts on Indian polity." He observed that its advice to Europeans in India cannot but help Indians to recognise that even in this country there were White people who are not altogether devoid of the sense of justice and liberty. He said that the party which abuses Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy and the Indian public, needed to be exposed.

In conclusion, Sir Subramania Iyer said: "To counteract the deplorable work of these obstructionists I have sent a cable to the Premier, which all of you must have seen in the press, and with the co-operation of some friends I had arranged for this meeting. I was seriously contemplating to take steps against the obstructionist clique and was much aided in my decision to do so by the letter from a British friend of India which I received by last mail. That letter fully convinced me that the duty of Indian people is to strengthen the hands of Mr. Montagu and our Viceroy to whom we owe thanks for the cable of explanation which he sent, and which was read by Lord Islington in the House of Lords. May I assure his Excellency that the Indian public views with joy and relief the prospect of his Excellency helping Mr. Montagu in his noble work. We are at a critical stage in the history of India and before Lord Chelmsford lies a splendid opportunity of doing a service to India whose grandeur will be sung by future historians not only of India and Great Britain, but of the Empire as a whole. These words of mine may not reach Mr. Montagu at once, but I promise him on behalf of the Indian public a most hearty welcome to this sacred land, and we look upon his mission as engineered by gods themselves, who in other parts of the world on battlefields and elsewhere are blessing the cause of liberty and democracy. We welcome him with confidence in his ability, with hopes in his liberal principles, and with silent prayers that the Most High may guide him to do justice to this poor country, so much misused in the past. From time to time Providence has sent us true Britishers to help us, and is it too much to hope that Mr. Montagu, as the latest harbinger from the land of freedom, comes to us to make us free, and thus help us to cherish with love and gratitude the name and action of the nation which has fought for liberty, not its own but also other peoples. On him lies a suppreme task. Will he confirm the faith of Indians in Great Britain or will he weaken it till it ebbs away into nothingness? We will help him, friends, to uphold the good name of Great Britain, and by the aid of our Viceroy, the representative of our King Emperor, may he achieve that for which his and his country's name will go down in history as benefactors of the 315 millions of Indians."

ANGLO-INDIAN MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma then moved the following resolution:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Madras, records its most emphatic protest against the persistent and mischievous campaign carried on by the reactionary section of the Anglo-Indian press, and the European and Anglo-Indian community in India and England, misrepresenting the attitude and intentions of the Secretary of State and Government, in releasing Mrs. Besant, and in desiring a calm atmosphere during the forthcoming mission of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu to discuss proposals of Indian political reforms. This public meeting condemns the deliberate insult and indignities continuously indulged in by sections of the Anglo-Indian press and the European and Anglo-Indian community towards Mr. Montagu, who visits India as the Indian minister of his Majesty and invited guest of H. E. the Viceroy, on behalf of the Indian people. This meeting, therefore, calls on Local and Imperial Governments forthwith to take effective action to maintain the authority and prestige and respect due to his Majesty's Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India."

The resolution after being seconded by the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer and supported by Messrs. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Lodd Govind Doss, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and G. A. Natesan was put to the vote and unanimously carried.

RESTRICTIONS ON MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay moved the following resolution:—"This public meeting respectfully submits to the Right

(Continued in Column 3.)

SURAJMAL LIBEL CASE.

JUDGMENT IN FINAL APPEAL.

MR. HORNIMAN WINS.

FACTS ACCURATELY STATED.

COMMENTS HELD FAIR AND JUSTIFIED.

Separate judgments were delivered yesterday by their Lordships Justices Batchelor, Beaman and Marten, sitting in the Special Appellate Court dismissing the appeal of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, solicitor, in the Libel case brought by him against Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," and ordering the plaintiff to pay defendant's costs throughout.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering his judgment first stated the material facts which gave rise to the present action. His Lordship, then proceeded to state that the question was whether these articles libelled the plaintiff; in other words, whether the defendant in these articles had transgressed the limits of fair comment allowed to a journalist. He agreed with the Chief Justice in thinking that that question must be answered in the defendant's favour. He found that all material facts had been truly stated in the articles, though it might be that there were one or two small deviations from absolute accuracy on minor points which were of no influence on the conclusions and he found that the conclusions were such as ought to be drawn from the premises by a critic bringing to his work the amount of care, reason and judgment, which was required of a journalist.

In the first place it was not alleged that there was any pre-existing malice or ill-will between the parties and it was not denied that the subject-matter of the articles, the conduct of a solicitor of the Court, as disclosed in proceedings in Court, was a topic of public interest and importance. He was of opinion, after a careful reading of the articles, that the real object of them was not to condemn the plaintiff out of hand, but to pray for further investigation into serious allegations which had been made on solemn affirmation against his integrity and which were still left in the region of controversy.

His Lordship then set out the material passages from the articles complained of and said that the imputations complained of as libellous fell into two classes: (a) the imputation that in bringing an unsustainable suit against Dada, Bhagwandas was acting merely as the creature of the plaintiff who acquiesced in the dismissal of the suit. Though Dada's charges against him had been left unrefuted and unanswered; and (b) the imputation that the plaintiff was guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct in the manner in which he settled Dada's suit against Holkar and in writing an untrue letter with the object of disguising that misconduct. In regard to point (a) the defendant had pleaded fair comment while in regard to (b) the defence was justification "que ad" the facts stated and for the rest, fair comment.

His Lordship then adverted to the law bearing upon the question of libel by a journalist. In his Lordship's opinion the defendants' case with regard to imputation (a) was particularly strong. His Lordship then went into the various circumstances relating to and the arguments in respect of the first imputation and he found that the defence of fair comment must succeed with regard to that imputation.

His Lordship then dealt with the second imputation which in his opinion was of a far less serious character, and came to the conclusion that on the second imputation also the defence must be allowed.

Their Lordships Justices Beaman and Marten delivered judgments concurring with Justice Batchelor.

(Before Justices Sir Stanley Batchelor, Sir Frank Beaman and Marten.)

Surajmal B. Mehta v. B. G. Horniman and others.

In this appeal filed by Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, an attorney, of the Bombay High Court, against the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" under clause 15 of the Letters Patent from the decision of the Appellate Bench, consisting of Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice and Sir John Heaton, three separate but concurring judgments were delivered by Sir Stanley Batchelor, Sir Frank Beaman and Mr. Justice Marten; in their judgments, the three judges agreed with the view taken by the learned Chief Justice, viz., that the articles that appeared in the issues of the "Chronicle" in March 1916, re: Surajmal's conduct and which were held defamatory of him by Mr. Justice Macleod, did not exceed the privilege of fair comment allowed to a journalist and therefore the defendant must succeed. In the Original Court Mr. Justice Macleod had held that the defendant had exceeded the privilege of fair comment and as the articles were defamatory of the plaintiff, had awarded him Rs. 3,000 as damages with costs. From this decision Mr. Horniman preferred an appeal which was heard by a Bench of two judges consisting of Sir Basil Scott and Sir John Heaton. These judges did not agree in their view and consequently the judgment of the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, prevailed under clause 36 of the Letters Patent. The judgment of the Chief Justice allowed Mr. Horniman's appeal and the plaintiff's suit was, therefore dismissed, but without costs. Aggrieved by this decision Mr. Surajmal preferred the present appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent and it was heard by a bench consisting of Justices Batchelor, Beaman and Marten, who all agreed with the view taken by the Chief Justice and ordered the plaintiff's suit to be dismissed *with costs*.

The following is the full text of Sir Stanley Batchelor's judgment. The full texts of the judgments of Sir Frank Beaman and Mr. Justice Marten will be published in subsequent issues of "The Chronicle."

MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR'S JUDGEMENT,

This is an appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent from a decree of a Bench of this Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton. These learned judges having differed in opinion, it was held that the judgment of the Chief Justice must prevail, i.e., that the suit must be dismissed. The plaintiff consequently brings the present appeal. The plaintiff is a Solicitor of this Court and the suit was filed to obtain damages for libel alleged to be contained in two articles which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and were admittedly written by the editor of that journal the first defendant. To him I shall refer in future as the defendant, as the substantial defence is made on his behalf.

CIRCUSTANCES OF THE CASE.

The circumstances under which the articles complained of came to be written are as follows: Among the plaintiff's clients were two well-to-do men, one Dada and one Tatya Saheb Holkar. In 1912 Dada in the name of his mother Ashidibai entered into an agreement with Holkar for the purchase of a valuable house the property of Holkar. But Holkar was unable to carry out this agreement as he had already agreed to sell the house to one Khambatta, who obtained against him a decree for specific performance. Dada then instituted a suit against Holkar claiming damages for breach of the contract of sale, and this suit was ultimately settled in January 1914 by the payment of Rs. 3,000 by Holkar to Dada. At this time there was in the service of the plaintiff a clerk named Shambhuprasad, who died in June 1914 leaving a brother named Bhagwandas. In July 1915 Bhagwandas through his solicitor the plaintiff filed a suit on a promissory note for Rs. 3,000, executed by Dada in favour of Shambhuprasad. The suit was instituted as a short cause, but a written statement being filed by Dada in August, the plaintiff was discharged as solicitor on the record on 9th September, 1915. Stated shortly Dada's defence to this suit was that the promissory note had been passed without consideration, that Shambhuprasad was the mere nominee of *prete nom* of the plaintiff, and that the note was passed on an understanding with the plaintiff that he was to be paid Rs. 3,000 if as he promised he succeeded in obtaining for Dada a sum exceeding Rs. 20,000, as damages in Dada's suit against Holkar. Dada went on to plead that as he had received only Rs. 9,000 in his suit against Holkar he had refused to honour the promissory note, thence the suit brought against him by the plaintiff in the name of Bhagwandas. Bhagwandas's suit came on for hearing before the late Justice Davar, on Saturday 26th February, 1916. Issues were raised among them being the issue whether as Dada contended the plaintiff was a necessary party.

On the Saturday two witnesses were called by Bhagwandas as to the promissory note, but admittedly these witnesses' evidence was not such as any Court could accept. Then the plaintiff went into the witness box, being an indispensable witness for Bhagwandas, and denied generally the truth of the allegations made against him in Dada's written statement. At this hearing a beginning was made of the cross examination of the plaintiff, but this cross-examination was far from being furnished when the Court rose for the day, and the case stood over till the following Monday, the 28th February. On the case being called on the Monday, Bhangwandas through his counsel immediately submitted to a decree dismissing the suit with costs, the learned judge observing that in taking this course Bhagwandas had acted very wisely. The present plaintiff made no intervention either by way of protest or by way of application to the learned Judge for

(Continued on Page 8.)

SURAJMAL LIBEL SUIT.

(Continued from page 7.)

an enquiry into the charges made in the written statement, he acquiesced in the dismissal of the suit with costs, and there matters rested for the time. A week later, that is, on 7th March, appeared the first of the two article now complined of, but again the plaintiff made no sign. On the 15th March the newspaper published the second of the two articles, and on the 18th March the plaintiff filed the present suit.

CHIEF JUSTICE UPHELD.

The question is, whether these articles libelled the plaintiff, in other words whether the defendant in these articles has transgressed the limits of fair comment allowed to a journalist.

I agree with the Chief Justice in thinking that this question must be answered in the defendant's favour and that all material facts are truly stated in the articles though it may be that there are one or two small deviations from absolute accuracy on minor points which are of no imfluence on the conclusions, and I find that the conclusions are such as ought to be drawn from the premises by a critic bringing to his work the amount of of care, reason and judgment which is acquired of a journalist.

In the first place it is not alleged that there was any pre-existing malice or ill will between the parties, and it is not denied that the subject matter of the article, the conduct of a solicitor of this court, as disclosed in proceedings in this Court, is a topic of public interest and importance. Then I must give it as my own opinion, after a careful reading of the articles that the real object of them is, not to condemn the plaintiff out of hand but to pray for further investigation into serious allegations which had been made on solemn affirmation against his integrity and which were still left in the region of controversy.

(Here His Lordship read the material passages from the articles complained of, as those passages were set out in paras 5 and 6 of the plaint.)

As the case has been argued before us by the learned Advocate-General for the plaintiff the imputations complained of as libellous fall into two classes and may conveniently be summarised as follows:—(a) the imputation that in bringing an unsustainable suit against Dada, Bhagwandas was acting merely as the creature of the plaintiff, who acquiesced in the dismissal of the suit, though Dada's charges against him were thus left unrefuted and unanswered, (b) the imputation that the plaintiff was guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct in the manner in which he settled Dada's suit against Holkar and in writing an untrue letter with the object of disguising that misconduct.

THE AUTHORITIES.

In regard to point (a) the defendant pleaded fair comment, in regard to (b) the defence was justification *quo ad* the facts stated and for the rest fair comment so far as concerns the law. The principal authorities bearing upon the question of libel by a journalist are cited and considered in the judgments of the Chief Justice and Heaton J.

In the view I take of the case no useful purpose would be served by any further discussion of these authorities. So far as the question of law concerns this appeal I do not hink we need travel far beyond the decision of the Court of Appeal in Hunt vs. Star Newspaper Co., (1908) 2K.B. 309, where Cozens Hardy M. R. said "The defence of fair comment only arises in the event of the plea of justification failing but the plea of justification may fail by reason of the facts stated not being substantially true." Here of course on the first charge the plea of fair comment is the only plea for consideration, for there is no plea of justification, but I quote the passage to show that the Master of the Rolls required only that the statement of facts should be, not absolutely, but substantially true. It is true that the adverb is not repeated in the judgments of the Lords Justices but the learned Advocate-General admits that he can not demand more than that the facts stated should be substantially true. In the same case Fletcher Moulton L.J., as he then was, lays down the law in the words used by Lord Atkinson in Dakhyl vs. Labouchere (1908) 2KB. 325, pointing out that, where a judge has ruled that a personal attack can reasonably be inferred from the truly stated facts, "it is for the jury to determine whether in that particular case the inference ought to be drawn." In other words, the learned Lord Justice continues a libellous imputation is not warranted by the facts unless the jury hold that it is a conclusion which ought to be drawn from those facts."

The only other cases to which I think it may be of advantage to refer are South Hetton Coal Co., v. N. E., News Association (1894) 1QB. 14 3, and Risk Allah Bey vs. White hurst 18L.T. 615. I need not discuss these cases. I refer to them only as establishing propositions which, in my judgment, are not now open to controversy. These propositions are that while the defendant is bound to comment on public questions with care, reason and judgment, he is not necessarily deprived of his privilege merely because there are slight unimportant deviations from absolute accuracy of statement, where those deviations do not affect the general fairness of the comment. The articles must be considered rather in their entirety than by separate insistence on isolated passages, and the jury, where there is a jury, (in our case the judges) must decide what impression would be produced on the mind of an unprejudiced reader, who, knowing nothing of the matter beforehand, read the articles straight through.

These in my judgment are the material propositions of law and on the understanding that those propositions are correct I am of opinion that the defence should prevail.

THE CRITICAL QUESTION.

On the first imputation, which I have marked (a) above, the defendant's case appears to me particularly strong and it is to be noticed that this is the real gravamen of the articles, the imputation marked (b) being far less serious. For professional misconduct in setting a case over the head of the solicitor on the record is venial indeed, compared with instigating one's clerk's brother to institute a false suit. It is now admitted that as to this first imputation, the defendant is entitled to be judged by the facts properly available to him at the time when the articles were written without regard to the...facts which the plaintiff subsequently has established or sought to establish....The critical question, therefore, is what were the facts then known to the defendant.

First he knew that the antecedent probabilities were in favour of Dada's version for it was obviously unlikely that Dada, rich man would have borrowed Rs. 3,000 from a solicitor's clerk of very limited means. Secondly he knew that Sambhupersad, to whom the note purported to be passed, was at the time the plaintiff's clerk. Thirdly, he knew that, practically from the first, Dada had put forward one and the same answer, which in the circumstances, bore on the face of it, to any one familiar with Indian methods, a fair appearance of being true. Fourthly, and above all, he knew the fate of Bhagwandas's suit, a circumstance, which spoke eloquently in favour of Dada and was difficult of reconcilement with the plaintiff's demands. Indeed, if I had been on a jury appointed to try this issue, I should have said without any doubt that the conclusion here drawn by the defendant ought to have been drawn, and was in fact, the only reasonablo conclusion open to a disinterested mind. Here stood the suit when the Court rose on the Saturday evening. The two witnesses called to prove the making of the note had contradicted each other beyond hope of reconcilement. And the plaintiff himself so far as his cross-examination had gone had in my judgment left a pitiable figure. On the point I will content myself with the passage where his cross-examination had to be broken off for the day. These are the words.

"Dada sent a notice of claim to Holkar. I don't remember if Dada consulted me before sending the notice. I did not write the notice on behalf of defendant. I think D'Cunha did. Defendant asked me what to do when he heard of Tatyasahebs agreement with Khambatta. I don't remember what I do told him. I don't remember if I drafted a notice on behalf of the defendant. I will not swear that I did not send the draft to D'Cunha, I don't remember if I gave a draft of the notice to be taken to D'Cunha to be written by him and addressed to me. I can't say whether I did it or did not. I don't remember if I told the defendant to go to some other solicitor *saying that I would act for Holkar.*"

"IN PLAIN ENGLISH."

In plain English when directly questioned whether he dd not do certain thoroughly unprofessional and dishonorable things plaintiff's only answer is that he cannot remember.

Had his conscience been easy there would have been no tax on his memory. As to the excuse that he was "frightened by counsel," I don't believe it. That would be a good agreement in the case of an illiterate villager but is very unlikely to be true of a Bombay Solicitor.

With the cloud resting upon him on the Saturday evening, one would expect to find the plaintiff anxious to dispel it on the Monday morning. What we do find however is that plaintiff is spared from any further cross-examination as Bhagwandas consents to the suit being dismissed with costs, the learned Judge observing that in so doing Bhagwandas was acting very wisely. What that meant must have been manifest to all in Court. But the plaintiff stands by, acquieses in the dismissal and makes no sign or protest or application that the charges against him should be withdrawn or investigated. As a juryman I should not hesitate to draw the inference that his main anxiety was to escape further cross-examination, hoping that it would be nobody's business to investigate the charge now that Dada was satisfied. There were the two cases before the Court, that of Bhagwandas and that of Dada. Bhagwandas submitted to defeat lest worse should happen, and it was a fair inference that Dada's account was probably true. In all this the plaintiff quietly acquieced and his present reasons for that acquiesence may be stated. It is enough to state them for they carry their own comment.

"On the 28th the following Monday I was prepared" he says "to continue my evidence, when Mr. Bahadurji plaintiff's counsel informed the Court that the suit was going to be dismissed. I was not surprised. I was quite indifferent as I was not concerned."

And he remained unconcerned and continued unconcerned even after the appearance of the first alleged libel on the 7th March, when the second article appeared on the 15th March, and it was clear that the attitude of unconcern was not likely to evade the charges, then the suit was brought on the 18th March.

It is true that, as the learned Advocate-General has argued, the plaintiff had on solemn affirmation formally denied that Bhagwandas was his nominee, and I agree that this fact ought not to have been withheld but ought to have been stated for whatever it is worth. But the omission cannot I think serve as a set-off against all the evidence on the other side. I do not think it can be said that defendant designedly suppressed all reference to plaintiff's denial. I think rather that he took it for granted that his readers would assume that a solicitor charged with fraud would deny the fraud, for, except upon that implication no further inquiry would be needed and the gist of the articles is to demand inquiry.

TWO SMALL POINTS.

On two small points of verbal criticism criticism I think it will be enough to state my opinion summarily. As to the phrase "little doubt," the defendant is entitled to say that it means what it says and does not mean "no doubt." As to "unrefuted" I think that "refuted" means 'disproved,' satisfactorily met, put ont of controversy; and the word unanswered in its context seems to me to bear the same meaning as 'unrefuted.' On both points therefore I accept the interpretation offered for the defendant.

Upon this first imputation there is one mistatement of fact. According to the article it was plaintiff who explained that it would not look well if the note were taken in the solicitor's name, whereas in fact Dada's case was that it was Shumbuprasad who offered this explanation. This in accuracy appears to me of no consequence for three reasons; first, the plaintiff, who should know where he is libelled, has never complained of it, nor was the point even taken till in this second appeal it was suggested by my brother Marten, secondly, it is obvious, on Dada's case that even though the actual speaker may have been Shambhuprasad he was the mere mouth piece of his master the plaintiff. And, thirdly, in the fourth para of Dada's written statement it was expressly asserted that the demand for Rs. 3,000 was made by the plaintiff in person. With regard to the argument that the defendant was not justified in using the observations brought to him at his request by Engineer, the discharged clerk and avowed enemy of the plaintiff, I entirely agree that in seeking help from Engineer the defendant acted very indiscreely and ran very grave risks. But this circumstance will not affect the result if I am right in holding that all substantial matters of fact are truly stated and all comments on the facts are fair within the meaning of the law, as already explained. In justice to the defendant it must also be remarked that all that he acted upon was not any verbal assurances or statements of Engineer but three official papers which, though produced by Engineer, would naturally be assumed by the defendant to be above reproach. Indeed the present objection is confined to one of the papers viz., the observations for counsel and it is the fact that there observations had never been submitted to counsel. But the defendant did not know that and I do not think that he is open to very grave censure if he supposed that these formal observations for counsel had a foundation in truth. All this, however, is not in my view very material because my exoneration of the defendant is based on the opinion that his facts are true and his comments fair. I have now discussed all the arguments which were addressed to us on imputation (a) and for the reasons given I find that the defence of fair comment must succeed.

THE LETTER TO D'CUNHA.

The second imputation, that which I have marked (b) above is, as I have said, of a far less serious character, and, may, I think, be dealt with more summarily. The gist of it is that the plaintiff settled Dada's suit against Holkar in a manner contrary to professional rules or etiquette and then, this is "the sting of it" says the learned Advocate-General—wrote an untrue letter in order to conceal professional misconduct. The letter in question, admittedly written by the plaintiff, to the other solicitor is in these terms:—

We are informed by our client's agent that the above suit has been settled by parties out of court. We are informed that our client has written to you accordingly.

The question really turns upon the meaning to be put upon this letter. But before that is considered it will be convenient to notice the argument of the Advocate-General that the defendant must fail here because he is guilty of two misstatements of fact. These misstatements are it is said, first that according to the articles plaintiff gave his own cheque to Dada whereas the fact is that plaintiff gave Holkar's cheque and secondly that according to the article there was no intervention of any agent at all whereas the fact is that on behalf of Holkar his agent Vinayakrao took part in the settlement.

IMMATERIAL INACCURACY.

As to the first of these statements it is admitted that it is a misstatement, and that in fact the cheque was Holkar's and not plaintiff's. But the inaccuracy appears to me to be immaterial and to fall within the slight margin allowed by law because it signifies nothing and never did signify anything whether the cheque was the plaintiff's or Holkar's. Nobody had ever suggested that the money was plaintiff's and it was common ground that it came from the pocket of Holkar. Moreover I feel sure that the inaccuracy was a bona fide slip due to a not unnatural reading of a passage in Dada's written statement. The passage runs.

"The said suit against Tatyasaheb Holkar was settled by Mr. Surajmal with this defendant for Rs. 9,000 for damages. When the Mr. Surajmal gave this defendant a cheque for Rs. 9,000 etc."

In my opinion this passage would suggest to many readers that Surajmal gave his own cheque

A SUFFICIENT ANSWER.

As to the second alleged mis-statement of fact, that brings me to a consideration of the meaning of the letter, for the question whether there is, or is not, a misstatement turns upon the meaning of the passage which I have cited from the letter. The defendant's assertion is:

"As a matter of fact, there was no intervention on the part of any agent at all. The matter was settled between Mr. Dada and Mr. Surajmal direct and the latter wrote this letter, it is alleged, to prevent it being known that he had communicated with or seen Dada in the absence of his solicitor."

The passage which I last quoted from Dada's written statement is, I think, sufficient answer to the contention that for these allegations the defendant had no better authority than the "Observations." And as I read the present excerpt from the alleged libel, what it imputes is that plaintiff settled wth Holkar (or his agent) and Dada over the head of Dada's solicitor, D'Cunha and that there was no intermediary between pplaintiff and Dada. I do not think the imputation is that Holkar was not represented at the settlement, nor would there have been any point in making such an assertion. The point is, as I understand it, that here again (according to Dada's version) the whole business was really plaintiff's though Dada was put up to file the suit, and consequently when the suit came to be settled, we find plaintiff settling on behalf of Dada without reference to Dada's then solicitor, D'Cunha.

I must say candidly that that is what the passage means to me after all the argument we have heard, so that I feel safe in saying that, at least, that is what the words may have conveyed to a fair, unprejudiced reader. But upon that meaning I find that the defence is established. For there was no reference to D'Cunha, and the letter commented on was in fact written by plaintiff.

In the present suit, no doubt that plaintiff asserts that the settlement was made by Engineer and Vinayak without consulting him. Engineer on the contrary says that plaintiff took part in the settlement, and that is intrinsically so much the more probable story that I believe it, though Engineer is a poor witness, and on their merits I see little to choose between him and the plaintiff. In the suit of Bhagwandas all that the plaintiff said upon this point was: "The arrangement was brought about by Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer who was lately my managing-clerk." Further corroboration of this view is I think supplied by the admitted fact that plaintiff himself drafted the letter Ex. 2, a letter from Dada (in the name of his mother Ashidibai) to D'Cunha apprising by the letter that the suit had been settled. I cannot doubt that the plaintiff was himself instrumental in making this settlement with Holkar and admitting this was done "over the head of" i.e., without reference to Dada's solicitor. When therefore we find the plaintiff writing to the other solicitor that the plaintiff is merely "informed" of the settlement by Vinayak, I think it is perfectly fair comment to say that this is *suggestio falsi* intended to conceal the fact that the settlement was made by the plaintiff himself.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT WITH COSTS.

On these grounds I am of opinion that on the second imputation also the defence must be allowed in other words the appeal fails and this Court's order should be that the plaintiff's suit be dismissed and plaintiff should pay all cost throughout.

Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Marten delivered concerning judgments. The judgment of the former which contains an exhaustive and critical analysis of the judgments of Mr Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice McLeod in the lower Courts, took two hours to read.

CONFERENCE OF ULEMAS.

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MOSLEM INTERNEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

At a conference of Ulemas at Lucknow it was decided to send a deputation to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. The Ulemas' final demands included religious liberty for Moslems, and non-interference with prevalent Moslem observances, and the creation of a separate department for all Moslem trusts in each province. They express sympathy with the sufferers from the riot in Behar and ask the community to relieve their distress and request that all inquiries be conducted by non-Hindus.

Other proposals suggest that wine drinkings should be considered a crime among Sunni Mahomedans. The Ulemas passed a resolution for immediate release of Moslem internees.

At a Mahomedan meeting at the Rifa-i-am yesterday a fund was opened for the relief of sufferers in the Arrah riots. The principal subscription was Rs. 5,000 from the Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad.

ANGLO-INDIANS MEET AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The conference of the representatives of the Central European Association and its various branches in India will be held here this afternoon at 4 p.m., at Dalhousie Institute with a view to discuss the present political situation in India. Representatives of most of the provinces have already arrived. Madras will be represented by Mr. T. E. Welby and Sir Barnard Hunter. Karachi will be represented by Mr. M. De. P. Webb, and Bombay by Mr. W. Haig Brown, Mr. T. G. S. Little, and Mr. Wise. Rangoon, will be represented by Sir A. W. Binning, Darjeeling, by Mr. E. Scarth, Cawnpore by Mr. T. Smith, Hon. Mr. Wason, Mr. A. B. Shakespeare, and Sir A. McRobert, Kt. Bihar and Orissa by Mr. P. Kennedy, and J. V. Jameson. The Surma, valley is represented by Mr. Atester Stuart, Monghyr represented by Mr. L. O'Reilly, and Mr. C. H. C. Havelock Calcutta will be represented by Sir Archy Birkmyre, Mr. W. E. Crum. Mr. P. L. Buckland, J. H. Wiggett, Mr. J. A. Sandhook, Mr. A. M. Clark, Hon. Mr. E. Beden Hon. Mr. Ironside of Mr. W. K. Dods. Mr. W. T. Grice Mr. J. A. Horne and Mr. R. V. Mansell T. E. T. Upton, Mr. E. G. Dixon and Mr. W. J. Bradshaw.

A largely attended meeting of Dravida Jana Sabha of Panchamas was held in Madras on Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Vasudeva Pillai. When after some speakers had spoken protesting against the present agitation demanding Home Rule, some resolutions were passed among which was that a deputation should wait on Mr. Montagu, with a memorial expressing the disabilities and aspirations of the Panchamas throughout. Police arrangement was excellent, and consequently no fighting took place as was on the first occasion under presidency of Dr. T. M. Nair.

TURKISH RETREAT ON THE TIGRIS.

SPLENDID DASH OF OUR TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Mesopotamia:—Early in the morning of November second, one of our reconnoitring columns moving up the Tigris engaged the Turks who were holding the position on the right bank of the river opposite Dur about twenty miles to the north of Samarra. Enemy hastily withdrew towards Teckrit under cover of a strong rearguard. Our troops drove the latter from the successive lines of trenches and occupied the whole position. In the meantime, our cavalry harassed the retreating enemy throughout the day. Eighty-nine prisoners and a quantity of ammunition were captured. Our troops fought with much dash and showed great power of endurance.

EMPIRE'S FIGHTING MEN.

THANKS OF PARLIAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" publishes the following resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament on 29th October, 1917, and ordered to be communicated to all officers and men:—

"That the thanks of this House be given to the officers, petty officers and men of the Navy for their faithful watch upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress while guarding our shores and protecting from the attacks of a barbarous foe, the commerce upon which the victory of the Allied cause depends;

That the thanks of this House be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British armies in the field, and also to the women in the medical and other services auxiliary thereto, for their unfailing courage and endurance in defending the right amid sufferings and hardships unparalleled in the history of war, and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they have set their hands till the liberty of the world is secured;

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the gallant troops from the Dominions Overseas, from India, and from the Crown Colonies, who have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades from the British Isles in the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefield, and to take their full part in the struggle for human freedom;

That the thanks of this House be accorded to the officers and men of the mercantile marine for the devotion to duty with which they have continued to carry the vital supplies to the Allies through seas infested with deadly peril;

That this House doth acknowledge with grateful admiration the valour and devotion of those who have offered their lives in the service of their country, and tenders its sympathy to their relatives and friends in the sorrows they have sustained."

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Nov. 5.

"C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Times" military correspondent states that there is no reason to doubt that Italy's allies will rise to the situation "Nowos Vremya" states that German agents in Russia have been ordered to take an active part in elections in order to engender distrust of the provisional government and to foster a demand for immediate peace.

LORD SYDENHAM'S VERDICT ON AGITATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

Lord Sydenham bidding farewell to Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker stated that Indian agitators who were co-operating with Mrs. Besant were reactionaries, and their supremacy would result in a setback to India's progress.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEERSHEBA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

A "C. and M. Gazette's" special cable says:—

The papers express great satisfaction at the capture of Beersheba. The "Times" states that the Turks have probably no centre of equal importance nearer than Jerusalem. The victory at Ramadie was the first blow against Von Falkenhayn's plans and General Allenby has dealt another.

(Continued from column 6.)

prove fatal to the association's claim that it will be representative of Indians as well, especially as the meeting was neither attended nor supported by any Indians in England, and did not receive any messages of sympathy with its objects from this country.

Indian Princes.

"The Punjabee."—We would respectfully request the Ruling Princes to consider *inter alia* the relations between themselves and their subjects at the Conference at Delhi. His Excellency the Viceroy, as we know, expects great things of the Conference of the Princes. We hope one important result of these Conferences will be the introduction of gradual Self-Government in the Indian States. Mysore may serve as an example. If autonomy is attained in the provinces of British India, and autonomy is also granted to the people in the Indian States the Government of India will have to deal with purely all-India questions, and it would then be unfair to refuse the Indian States representation on the Council or the Cabinet of the Imperial Government in India. The Indian States cannot be ignored in the scheme of the ultimate development of the Indian polity, but the share of influence they will acquire shall depend mainly upon themselves.

Opinions of the Day.

The Interned Brothers.

"New Era."—No moment should be lost in assuring the Musalmans that the Government do not intend any encroachment on their religious beliefs, for this is decidedly the impression that has been caused by the reply of the Home Member and the facts revealed by the frank letter of that brave Muslim lady, the mother of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Whether they are not released for having sympathy with their co-religionists, or for making those additions to the notorious declaration form sent by the Director-General of the C.I.D. with such indecent haste, does not make much difference. Both the reasons in plain language mean that although the two brothers are perfectly loyal, although there is not a shred of evidence worth the name against them, yet they shall not be released because—why?—they insist on adhering to their religion! If the Government has been following the writings in the Muslim press and the proceedings of public meetings, it will realise the truth of our statement. We are not alarmists and have no desire to be so, but we should like to point out to the Government of India that it would be extremely impolitic to wait for a still more vigorous agitation amongst the Musalmans to release Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali.

The Talk of Efficiency.

"The Hindu".—Talk about policy and efficiency requiring an admixture of Europeans and Indians in the service, is a pretext to perpetuate the presence in large numbers of Europeans, whatever their qualifications may be. The needs of efficiency will be satisfied only if young Indians of ability and intelligence are attracted to the engineering colleges by hopes of being able to man the service, and if Indian trained men are appointed to all the places, especially in view of the admission made by the Commissioners themselves that training in England in engineering, so far as Public Works Department is concerned, is of no practical utility. As for policy the only policy which is dictated by considerations of justice, fairplay, and inherent right is that recruitment should be held only in India. We should therefore, urge the issue, as early as circumstances may permit, of a notification that, after a stated time, recruitment for the service will be made only in India, and the immediate adoption of measures to improve the Indian Colleges.

A Consul's Undesirable Role.

"The Leader."—What is the position of consuls? What should be their attitude in relation to the internal politics of the countries to which they are accredited? These and similar questions have come to demand immediate answers because of the extraordinary action of the Persian Consul at Madras who went out of his way to preside over an anti-Home Rule meeting where he delivered himself of sentiments and in a manner that Sir Michael O'Dwyer might have envied. How can he, who is, by the nature of his office, at best a neutral and a foreigner, meddle with the domestic affairs of India? What business has he to tell an Indian audience that Mahomedans are against Home Rule for India: the Persian Mahomedans may be, if they ever bother to think of this country, but he had no right to speak of their opinions on a subject with which only Indian Mahomedans are concerned. The Khan Bahadur had the impudence to suggest that Home Rule for India would mean only Hindu Rule and that the Hindus would be constantly fighting and breaking the heads of the Mahomedans and prohibiting them from taking their meals and burying their dead. "There is a religious objection, said this advocate and representative of orthodox Islam, this second Mahomed. "to Home Rule wherein the power of the idolator will preponderate." If an Indian non-official Mussalman had referred to Hindus in this wise, he would have put himself perilously within the clutches of the Indian Penal Code. But a neutral consul is a privileged person. All the same there ought to be restrictions placed on his liberty of speech on Indian politics by his own Government if not by the Government of India who might feel that the situation was delicate.

The Indian Demand.

"United India, and Native States".—No amount of platform sophistry or journalistic quibbling can justify the position taken up by the enemies of reform. If British honour and statesmanship did not realise the pressing need there is for justice being done to the "dumb millions" of India, there would not have arisen the necessity for the consideration of measures for the removal of real distress and grievances in the country. To say that the people of India are not fit for self-government is no justification for withholding from them the opportunity of qualifying themselves for it. It is tantamount to saying that India is incapable of producing men possessing qualities necessary for statesmanship. One might well answer with a question,—Are Indians less fitted to manage their own affairs than the Britons were upon the withdrawal of the Roman legions from Britain? To hold this view would be to deny the palpable truth. To take modern instances.—Are the Mexican, South American and Balkan States so very far in advance in the matter of those gifts which make up the prime factors in autonomy?

A Mere Calumny.

"Indian Daily Telegraph."—We must protest against Lord Sydenham's persistence in insisting, that the situation in India is full of peril. It is untrue. The decision of his Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to develop self-governing institutions has had a tranquilising effect on Indian opinion, and has proved the sincerity of the declarations of the educated classes, that the British connexion is near and dear to them. To assert, as Lord Sydenham has done, that the effect of liberalising the present administration would be to transfer power to a little oligarchy, "trying to take advantage of the war," is to calumniate Indians most unjustifiably. Declarations like this must

(Continued in column 5.)

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SCHOOLS OF THE FUTURE.

MR. FISHER'S EXPOSITION OF THE BILL.

DEFENCE OF EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the Minister of Education, spoke at the annual meeting of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes at Rochdale on 28th September.

Sir William Mather, in his address as President, said a new era was opened up by Mr. Fisher's proposals for the reform of education. England had terribly neglected her opportunities in the past. In its failure to take up its duties towards the youth of the country, Parliament had shown a neglect which was criminal. We had still to meet a mass of indifference and lethargy, but he could promise the Minister of Education the hearty co-operation of the Union of Institutes in his great work.

Mr. Fisher, speaking of examinations, said that he did not follow the fashion which disparaged them. He believed that for ordinary men, preparing themselves for the ordinary work of life, regular courses of study, punctuated by wisely conducted examinations, were a great help to improvement. But the examination should follow the teaching and not the teaching the examination. For this reason the Board of Education laid stress on the co-operation of teachers in the examinations which it was instituting for secondary schools, feeling that it was only by such combination they could avoid some of the obvious dangers—sterile and unintelligent cram and the perversion of school courses to meet the supposed demands of an examining body.

THE FUTURE OF VOLUNTARYISM.

It might be asked what effect the establishment of compulsory continuation classes for children from 14 to 18 would have on voluntary associations and upon the numerous voluntary experiments in education which were carried on with such success. He thought their necessity would not be obviated. We should need all the voluntary effort we could get to promote educational ends and to supplement the more formal instruction of the Government schools. He anticipated that the sphere of spontaneous voluntary organisations would be increased, for the young man or woman whose education had been continued would not be content with the small modicum of 320 hours a year, but would seek to extend his activities. The effect of the bill on local education authorities would be to increase their responsibilities, gradually to devolve on them more and more authority, and to give them more powers and more liberty. The local authority would be asked to frame a broad and general policy of educational development for its area, to correlate its elementary, secondary, and technical education into one cohesive framework. Under the proposed new system of finance each area would receive a block grant. It would not be so minutely checked as previously with respect to expenditure. In this way he hoped that eventually a larger and larger amount of educational responsibility would be devolved on the local authorities, that we should have in this country the advantage of very considerable varieties in type in our educational work, and that the work in the different areas would be closely and intelligently adjusted to their different industrial and economic needs.

TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

Dealing with what he called the vital problem of the recruitment of the teaching profession, Mr. Fisher was glad he had already been able to effect some improvement in the position of teachers. Grants had been substantially increased and elementary school finance placed upon a new footing, which would give a direct encouragement to local education authorities to increase their salary expenditure. He did not pretend that we had got to the end of the salary question, but we had made a good beginning. He had also appointed committees to advise on the principles which should govern the construction of salary scales, in the light of whose researches the Board and the authorities would be able to form a juster estimate of the type of scale likely to prove most attractive to teachers, and the allowance, if any, which might properly be made in view of the different cost of living in various parts of the country. The Board had also under consideration the question of providing a scheme of pensions for secondary and technical teachers.

Sir Ryland Adkins, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to Sir William Mather. Sir J. H. Maden, M.P., in seconding, said that, although in Lancashire it was useless saying there would be no opposition to the bill, he personally would oppose it as little as he possibly could.

The delegates to the meeting, numbering nearly 400, were afterwards entertained to lunch by the Mayor of Rochdale.

THE PARENTAL MIND.

In the evening Mr. Fisher was the guest of Sir William Mather at the Midland Hotel, where he met representatives of all classes of educational effort, from the University to the latest nursery school which has been established in Manchester.

Sir William Mather, in proposing the health of Mr. Fisher and Sir H. Miers, the Vice Chancellor of the University, welcomed the present Education Bill as a materialisation of some of his early dreams of reform. It would represent to the historian, he said, the light of intelligence which had broken upon us in the midst of the distractions and horrors of war.

Mr. Fisher, in responding, said there was nothing original in the bill. The strength of it lay in the fact that in its central and vital clauses it represented the unanimous opinion of all serious educationists, though he recognised that there were divisions of opinion on some points. He attached great importance to the clauses providing continuation classes for girls equally with boys. At present our educational effort was not supported by the influence of the home. Under a sytsem of education continued up to the threshold of maternity we were likely to get an entirely different attitude on the part of parents. This would mean that the value of our educational system would at once, without the least expense, be more than doubled.

Mr. Fisher proposed the toast of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, to which Dr. Snape, the Director of Education to the Lancashire County Council, responded.—"The Daily Telegraph."

TORTURED PRISONERS.

HUN SISTERS OF "MERCY."

Private Joseph Wild (23), of the Loyal North Lancashires, has arrived at the home of his mother, at Walney, Barrow-in-Furness, after an absence of three years, about two years of which were spent in a German prisoner-of-war camp, under conditions almost beyond human endurance. After he was taken prisoner, the railway journey took two days, and for the first three days he and his comrades did not receive a morsel of food.

"We were absolutely starving," he said. "The French at Lille tried to throw us cigarettes and chocolates, but the Germans pushed them back. At one station, Bitterfeld, on the way to Wittenberg, we stopped for refreshments, but we did not get any. The 'Sisters of Mercy' came round with water in wooden buckets, and we had to break the ice before we could get a drink. Some of our men were fortunate to get a drink, but others had the water thrown in their faces by these so-called Sisters or Red Cross nurses, some of whom even spat in our faces. The German soldiers simply stood by and laughed at them, and the nurses seemed to do it to please them. Some of these Red Cross nurses treated the wounded worse than they treated the unwounded. We arrived at Wittenberg on December 28, and got a warm reception with bricks from the civilians and bayonets and swords from the soldiery. The majority of our men were wounded, and some of them were struck with bricks, others were injured by sharp bayonet-thrusts, and the cowards even used the butt-end of their rifles on us. We did absolutely nothing to provoke such treatment. There were about fifteen of us, and we were put into a compound with some Highland Light Infantry. The food from the cookhouse was so bad that we could not eat it.

"We were at Wittenberg camp a fortnight when typhus and spotted fever broke out. Men were dying in considerable numbers daily. The fever lasted nine months, and we never had a German near us all that time. When it was over the Germans came for working parties. The English would not go at first, and they put us in solitary confinement for seven or fourteen days for refusing. After that we went to work for 3d. a day—ten hours a day—in the ironworks. We were treated shamefully, and had no food except pieces of bread. The Russians were tied up almost daily for nothing at all. They were strapped to a post with their hands tied above their heads. A brick was placed for them to stand on, and then kicked away, so they were hanging by the wrists. There was barbed wire on the post, so that if they wriggled they cut themselves. They did not do this with the English, but they used to set wolf-dogs on us. The Germans seemed to take great pleasure in these barbarities. Our men did not always take these things lying down, but they had to suffer for any effort at retaliation. On Christmas Day, 1915, Private Holt, of the Loyal North Lancashires, received fifteen bayonet wounds and a sword wound because he threw two Germans on the barbed wire for setting dogs on him. On August 15, 1916, when in hospital, I saw the sight of my life This was the blowing up of German munition works two miles away. It was the second biggest ammunition factory in Germany, and 800 lives were lost."—The "Daily Telegraph."

PUNISHING A JURY.

MR. MONTAGU SHARPE'S REBUKE AFTER AN ACQUITTAL.

In the case of two lads, who had admitted to the police that they had set fire to the Wood Green and Bowes Park Wesleyan Club pavilion, a jury at Middlesex Sessions on Saturday returned a verdict of "not guilty" with regard to one of them.

Mr. Montagu Shrappe (the chairman): What of the other prisoner?

The foreman of the jury replied: He was present, but without felonious intent.

Mr. Sharp: It is most extraordinary. It is a shameful miscarriage of justice. Both prisoners have pleaded guilty, and the evidence is of the clearest nature. You will stay here for the rest of the sessions.

Foreman: I don't think we should be subjected to observations of that kind.

Mr. Sharpe: I have said so, and I shall report you to the Home Office.

The boys were then discharged.—The "Daily News and Leader."

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Also FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE 4 one lb. Tins PINK LABEL for Rs. 4-14, and 6 one lb. Tins Do. for Rs. 7-4, Post free per V. P. P.

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The MANAGER,

THE HUNSUR WORKS,
HUNSUR.—(Mysore Province)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

There have been only few falls of rain chiefly on the Coromandel coast.

Forecast:—Scattered falls of rain in peninsula.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about two thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at seventeen hours thirty-seven minutes yesterday.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th November 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in south-east Madras; elsewhere weather has been dry.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.916 Inch
Temperature of Air	78.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4 ,,
Dew Point	66.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.686 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2 ,,
Minimum do.	71.1 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ENE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	119 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov		h. m.	ft.	in.	Nov		h. m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	5	m	3 13	26	10	5	m	9 40	20	5
			3 8a	28	11			8 41a	18	10
Tues.	6	m	4 2	25	11	6	m	11 6	20	6
			4 12a	28	3			9 34a	19	1
Wed.	7	m	4 59	25	3	7	m	0 22a	20	3
			5 35a	23	1			11 5a	20	9
Thur	8	m	6 6	24	11	8		1 18a	19	8
			7 10a	23	6					
Fri.	9	m	7 5	25	0	9	m	0 43	20	11
			8 16a	24	4			1 55a	19	0
Sat.	10	m	7 51	25	3	10	m	1 47	20	8
			9 1a	25	4			2 30a	18	2
Sun.	11	m	8 34	25	7	11	m	2 37	20	3
			9 40a	26	4			3 21a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset
5 (Monday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
6 (Tuesday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
7 (Wednesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
8 (Thursday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
9 (Friday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
10 (Saturday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.
11 (Sunday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	10	13.5	p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5	p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58	8 a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 5th November, 1917, was 30.123 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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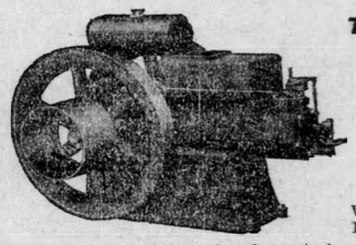

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HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

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